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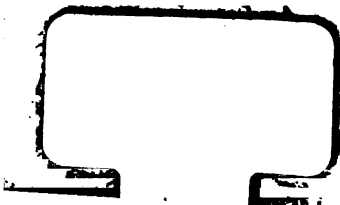
Portolá, Gaspar de

Diary of Gaspar de Portolá during the  
California expedition of 1769-1770

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE  
ACADEMY OF PACIFIC COAST HISTORY

VOL. I

NO. 3

DIARY OF GASPAR DE PORTOLA  
DURING THE CALIFORNIA  
EXPEDITION OF 1769-1770

EDITED BY

DONALD EUGENE SMITH

*Assistant Professor of History and Geography  
University of California*

AND

FREDERICK J. TEGGART

*Curator of the Academy of Pacific Coast History*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER, 1909

*Price 50 cents*

# ACADEMY OF PACIFIC COAST HISTORY.

(Founded 1907.)

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(1909)  
same ad.





**Diario del Viage que haze por tierra** **MCas-**  
**par de Sorrolá Capitan de Dragones del Regim<sup>to</sup>**  
**de España Gobernador de Californias á los Puer-**  
**tos de San Diego y Monterrey situados en 33 y 37**  
**grados haviendo sido nombrado Comandante en Cie-**  
**se de esta expedicion por el Ill<sup>mo</sup> Señor D.<sup>n</sup> Joseph de**  
**Galvez en virtud de las facultades Vice-Reyias que le**  
**ha concedido su Excel<sup>a</sup>. Dicha expedicion se compo-<sup>n</sup>**  
**de 51 Soldados de Guerra con su Capitan D.<sup>n</sup>**  
**Fernando de Rivera deviendo este adelan-**  
**tarse con Veinte y siete Soldados y el**  
**Gobernador con diez y un**

**Sargento**

*Las* **F** *el día 11 de Mayo del 1762* **El** *de San Juan y Maria ultima mission*  
*del Sr. de San Juan de los Rios en compania del Padre*  
*Alonso de la Cruz Presbitero de los Misioneros y el Sr. D. J. de*  
*6 Miguel de la Cruz en este dia se han ido como quatro horas con*  
*poquissima agua para las abejas, nada de pan, por lo que*  
*debio amasar por la tarde para lograrlo aunque sin*  
*agua.* **E** *En* *han ido por buen camino en 10 horas*  
*paramos en el parage que llaman la Osa de agua dulce*  
*sin pan.*

FIRST PAGE OF THE DIARY OF GASPARD DE PORTOLA.

From the Manuscript in the Bancroft Collection.

Size of the original, 8¼ x 11½ in.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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The document here printed for the first time contains the diary of Captain Gaspar de Portolá from May 11, 1769, to January 24, 1770, during which period he was in command of the expedition to San Diego and Monterey.

The manuscript from which the present text has been prepared came into the possession of the University of California with the Bancroft Collection in 1905. It had been previously acquired by Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft from M. Alphonse Pinart, who, it may be presumed from the autograph note on the cover, had obtained it in the City of Mexico on October 10, 1881.

The *Diario* proper occupies thirty-six pages and is a contemporary copy, but, as there is no certification at the end, the exact date of the transcript cannot be determined. The diary, as originally prepared by Portolá, was accompanied by the reports of three councils of war, mentioned under the dates of October 7, November 7, and December 10, 1769. The certification, it may be assumed, would have been made at the end of the appended documents which are lacking in the present copy. This defect has been partly repaired by the substitution of the report of the first meeting, in another contemporary hand, which occupies six pages.

In printing the manuscript, the aim has been to follow the original with every possible care. Consequently the spelling and punctuation are given as they appear; but the copyist has not been followed in his use of capitals, in his adoption of *tt* for *t*, or in his practice of running several words together. Abbreviations have been expanded and the original form of the words indicated in footnotes; such other additions as have been made to the text are enclosed in brackets. The manuscript has suffered from being trimmed both at the top and bottom; as a consequence, some words, in a few instances complete lines, have been lost.

Where such *lucunæ* occur they are marked in the text by three periods (. . .). Brackets have been used freely in the translation where the sense has required the insertion of words or phrases not directly implied in the original.

As a contribution to the biography of the first governor of California and the author of this diary, a memorandum is printed which gives some hitherto unpublished details in regard to his services. The text of this document follows that of the copy obtained in Mexico by Dr. D. E. Smith; in printing, the usage in regard to capitals has not been followed and the abbreviations have been expanded.

F. J. T.

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON GASPAR DE PORTOLA.

The facts of Portolá's career, down to September, 1770, are given succinctly in the following statement<sup>1</sup> which was drawn up to accompany his application for an advance in rank.

Capitan Don Gaspar de Portola: Su edad 47 años. Su pais Balaguer en Cataluña. Su calidad noble. Su estado soltero. Sus servicios, y circunstancias, los que expresa, y justifica por sus papeles.

| Tiempo, en que empezó á servir los empleos.                       |      |       |      | Tiempo, que há servido, y quanto, en cada empleo. |      |       |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|------|---------------------------------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Empleos                                                           | Dias | Meses | Años | Empleos                                           | Años | Meses | Dias |
| Alferez en los regimientos de dragones de Villaviciosa y Numancia | 31   | Julio | 1734 | De alferez                                        | 8    | 8     | 26   |
| Theniente de dragones y granaderos de Numancia                    | 26   | Abril | 1743 | De theniente                                      | 21   | 3     | 5    |
| De capitan en este                                                | 31   | Julio | 1764 | De capitan                                        | 6    | 2     | —    |
| Totál hasta fin de Septiembre de 1770                             |      |       |      |                                                   | 36   | 2     | 1    |

*Ocasiones, en que se há hallado y justifica.*

Don Clemente de Montes sargento mayor de regimiento de dragones de España del que es coronel Don Domingo Elizondo, y por su aucioncia, actual comandante Don Miguel de Aviles, theniente coronel.

Zertifico que por el Libro de Servicios de dicho regimiento que para en mi poder consta que los del Capitan Don Gaspar de Portola son conforme expresa la relacion que antecede: Se ha hallado en los sitios de Demonte, Cuneo, Tortona, Valencia del Poo, batallas de la Madona del Olmo (en la que fue herido) y Placencia, reenquentros del paso del Panaro, y del Fidoni, y

<sup>1</sup> Correspondencia de los Virreyes, Croix, 1769-1773, tomo 3, doc. 739.

campana de Portugal. Ha estado de governador de Californias, en la expulsion de los Jesuitas desde Octubre de 1767 y comandante en jefe de la expedicion y conquista de los puertos de San Diego, y Monterrey desde Mayo de 1769 hasta su conclusion en Septiembre de 1770, y para que conste lo firmo en Mexico a treinta de Septiembre de mil settesientos y settenta.

Clem<sup>te</sup> de Montez.

Visto Bueno

Miguel de Avilés.

(TRANSLATION)

Captain Gaspar de Portolá, his age, 47 years; his birthplace, Balaguer in Catalonia; his rank, noble; his condition, unmarried; his service and record, as set forth and authenticated in his papers.

| Date when he began to hold the commissions.                  |      |        |       | Length of time he served under each commission. |       |       |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| Commissions                                                  | Days | Months | Years | Commissions                                     | Years | M'ths | Days |
| Ensign in the dragoon regiments of Villaviciosa and Numancia | 31   | July   | 1734  | As ensign                                       | 8     | 8     | 26   |
| Lieutenant of dragoons and grenadiers of Numancia            | 26   | April  | 1743  | As lieutenant                                   | 21    | 3     | 5    |
| Captain in this [España] regiment                            | 31   | July   | 1764  | As captain                                      | 6     | 2     | —    |
| Total to the end of September, 1770                          |      |        |       |                                                 | 36    | 2     | 1    |

*Actions in which he was engaged and attestation thereof.*

[Certificate given by] Don Clemente de Montes, major of the España regiment of dragoons, of which Don Domingo Elizondo is colonel, in whose absence Don Miguel de Avilés, lieutenant-colonel, is acting commander:

I certify that from the regimental records which are in my keeping it appears that the services of Captain Gaspar de Portolá are in accordance with the foregoing statement.

He was present at the sieges of Demonte,<sup>2</sup> Cuneo, Tortona, Valencia on the Po; the battles of Madona on the Olmo, in which he was wounded, and of Placencia; the skirmishes at the passage of the Panaro and of the Fidoni; and took part in the campaign of Portugal.

He held the office of governor of the Californias from October, 1767, during the expulsion of the Jesuits, and was commander-in-chief of the expedition for the acquisition of the ports of San Diego and Monterey from May, 1769, until its conclusion in September, 1770.

In evidence of this I affix my signature, Mexico, September 30, 1770.

Clemente de Montes.

Correct

Miguel de Avilés.

In 1776 Portolá was appointed governor of the city of Puebla where he took office February 23, 1777. His successor was appointed by a royal order dated October 15, 1783; and, in a letter of January 24, 1784, the Viceroy reported to the Minister of War in Spain that he had advanced to Colonel Portolá twelve payments of his salary to cover the expenses of his return to Spain. The date of his death has not as yet been ascertained.

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<sup>2</sup> As some of these names are obviously incorrect, while others are meaningless, they are printed without editorial comment or correction.

DIARIO DEL VIAGE QUE HAZE POR TIERRA DON<sup>1</sup> GASPAR DE PORTOLA CAPITAN DE DRAGONES DEL REGIMIENTO<sup>2</sup> DE ESPAÑA GOVERNADOR DE CALIFORNIA A LOS PUERTOS DE SAN DIEGO, Y MONTE-  
 RREY, SITUADOS EN 33 Y 37 GRADOS HAVIENDO SIDO NOMBRADO COMANDANTE EN JEFE DE ESTA EXPEDICION POR EL ILLUSTRISIMO<sup>3</sup> SEÑOR DON<sup>4</sup> JOSEPH DE GALBEZ EN VIRTUD DE LAS FACULTADES VICE-REGIAS QUE LE HA CONCEDIDO SU EXCELENCIA.<sup>5</sup> DICHA EXPEDICION SE COMPOÑIA DE 37. SOLDADOS DE CUERA CON SU CAPITAN DON<sup>6</sup> FERNANDO DE RIVERA DEVIENDO ESTE ADELANTARSE CON VEINTE Y SIETE SOLDADOS, Y EL GOVERNADOR CON DIEZ Y UN SARGENTO.

Horas El dia 11 de Mayo sali de Santa Maria ultima mision del norte, escoltado de quatro soldados en compañía del Padre Junípero Cerra Presidente de las Misiones, y el Reverendo Padre Fray<sup>7</sup> Miguel Campa; en este dia se handuvo como quatro horas con poquissima agua para las bestias, nada de pasto, por lo que obligó á marchar por la tarde para lograrlo  
 6 aunque sin agua.

El 12. handuvimos por buen camino cinco horas paramos en el parage que llaman la Posa de agua dulce[;] sin pasto.

El 13. handuvimos como quatro horas (digo) leguas sin pasto, ni agua, en este mismo dia me adelanté con los reverendos padres<sup>8</sup> á Belicatá, handuvimos como quatro horas[;] el

<sup>1</sup> D<sup>a</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Regim<sup>to</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Ill<sup>mo</sup>

<sup>4</sup> D<sup>a</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Excel<sup>a</sup>

<sup>6</sup> D<sup>a</sup>

<sup>7</sup> R. P<sup>o</sup> fr.

<sup>8</sup> R.R. P.P.

DIARY OF THE JOURNEY THAT DON GASPAR DE PORTOLA, CAPTAIN OF DRAGOONS IN THE ESPAÑA REGIMENT, GOVERNOR OF THE CALIFORNIAS, MADE BY LAND TO THE PORTS OF SAN DIEGO AND MONTEREY, SITUATED IN 33° AND 37° [NORTH LATITUDE], HAVING BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THIS EXPEDITION BY THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS DON JOSEPH DE GALVEZ, IN VIRTUE OF THE VICEREGAL POWERS WHICH HAD BEEN GRANTED TO HIM BY HIS EXCELLENCY,[THE VICEROY]. THE EXPEDITION WAS COMPOSED OF THIRTY-SEVEN SOLDIERS IN LEATHER JACKETS WITH THEIR CAPTAIN, DON FERNANDO DE RIVERA; THIS OFFICER WAS SENT IN ADVANCE WITH TWENTY-SEVEN SOLDIERS AND THE GOVERNOR[FOLLOWED]WITH TEN MEN AND A SERGEANT.

---

The 11th day of May,[1769,]I set out from Santa María, the 1769 last mission to the north, escorted by four soldiers, in company <sup>May</sup> with Father Junípero Serra, president of the missions, and Father Miguel Campa. This day we proceeded for about four hours with very little water for the animals and without any pasture, which obliged us to go on farther in the afternoon to find some. There was, however, no water.

The 12th, we proceeded over a good road for five hours and halted at the place called La Poza de Agua Dulce. No pasture.

The 13th, we proceeded for about four hours,[by which]I denote leagues, without water or pasture. This day I went ahead with the reverend fathers to Velicatá; we proceeded for about

dia siguiente se hizo descanso para establecer al Padre<sup>9</sup> Campa en dicho<sup>10</sup> Bellicatá para que fuese ministro de aquella misión nueva, y se quitase la de Santa Maria por orden del Illustrisimo<sup>11</sup> Señor Don Joseph<sup>12</sup> de Galbez.

9 El 15. salimos de dicha<sup>13</sup> misión con el Reverendo Padre Fray<sup>14</sup> Junípero Zerra, handuvimos cinco horas de buen camino  
5 mucho pasto sin agua.

El 16 handuvimos como cinco horas no mui buen camino, y paramos en San Juan de Dios, arroyo de bastante pasto, y agua; en este parage nos detuvimos quatro dias para arreglar nuestra marcha por haver adelantado á el sargento con seis hombres mas  
5 que<sup>15</sup> componian el todo diez hombres.

El 21. handuvimos como 3½ horas siempre por la ladera de una montaña grande, y á la derecha un arroyo con pasto, y  
3½ agua.

El 22 handuvimos tres horas, y paramos en una posa de  
3 dicho<sup>16</sup> arroyo.

El 23 handuvimos como cinco horas, las quatro todas de sierra, y lo restante una mesa llana, aqui tubimos . . .  
5

El 24. handuvimos como quatro horas, la mitad por un arroyo de mucha arena, y lo restante de sierra mui penosa, sin pasto, ni agua para la cavallada, aunque para la gente hubo á legua  
4 y media del parage.

El 25. handuvimos quatro horas lo mas del camino de una grande suvida, y lo restante por la ladera de una sierra, paramos en un arroyo frondoso de alamos, y mesquites<sup>17</sup> mucha agua, y pasto; aqui se hizo descanso, se vieron tres gentiles<sup>18</sup> se despacharon Indios amigos para cogerlos, se pudo lograr uno se le agassaxó quanto se pudo, y se le entendio por señas que su capitan lo havia enviado para que nos tuviera cuenta, y que juntando otras rancherias se esconderian para<sup>19</sup> matar al  
4 padre y compañía.

El 27. handuvimos como cinco horas buen camino, paramos en la Cieneguilla, cuio nombre puso el Padre Jesuita Line,

<sup>9</sup> P<sup>o</sup>

<sup>13</sup> dha

<sup>17</sup> mesquit<sup>a</sup>

<sup>10</sup> dho

<sup>14</sup> R<sup>do</sup> P<sup>o</sup> fr.

<sup>18</sup> gent<sup>es</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Ill<sup>mo</sup>

<sup>15</sup> q<sup>o</sup>

<sup>19</sup> p<sup>ra</sup>

<sup>12</sup> d<sup>a</sup> Jph

<sup>16</sup> dho

four hours[longer]. The day following, a stop was made to establish Father Campa in Velicatá as head of the new mission. He had left the Mission of Santa María by order of the most illustrious Don Joseph de Galvez. 1769  
May

The 15th, we set out from the mission with Father Junípero Serra and proceeded for five hours on a good road. Much pasture without water.

The 16th, we proceeded for about five hours on a rather poor road and halted at San Juan de Dios, a gully with sufficient pasture and water. In this place we remained for four days to arrange our march, having overtaken the sergeant[Ortega] with six more men, which made up the entire force of ten men.

The 21st, we proceeded for about three hours and a half, the whole time along the slope of a large mountain, having on the right a gully with pasture and water.

The 22nd, we proceeded for three hours and halted at a pool in this gully.

The 23rd, we proceeded for about five hours, four of them entirely through mountainous country and the remainder over a level upland; here we had . . .

The 24th, we proceeded for about four hours, half of the time along a very sandy gully and the remainder over a very difficult hilly country. No pasture and no water for the animals, though there was some for the men a league and a half from the [stopping] place.

The 25th, we proceeded for four hours, the greater part of the way being a long ascent and the remainder the descent of a range; we halted in a gully, well-wooded with cottonwoods and mesquits. Much water and pasture. Here we rested[for one day]. Three natives were seen and friendly Indians were sent to bring them in; they succeeded in getting one who was treated as well as possible, and it was understood from him by signs that his chief had sent him to watch us and that, uniting with other villages, they were going to lie in ambush to kill the father[Serra] and company.

The 27th, we proceeded for about five hours on a good road. We halted at La Cieneguilla, the name given by the Jesuit Father Linc. From this point another route was taken and we halted

5 desde aqui se tomó otro rumbo, y paramos en un arroyuelo aunque seco con facilidad se abrio batequi.

El 28 handuvimos quatro horas y media, se vieron gentiles cerca del real<sup>20</sup> se envio Indios amigos y trageron diez con su capitan, se les agasaxó quanto se pudo, y se les despidio; al tiempo de marchar se aparecieron 32 gentiles con sus capitanes con muchos ademanes, y griteria<sup>21</sup> y haviendo mandado se adelantasse el sargento con el interprete á ver lo que querian, que passasemos adelante, y aunque les persuadimos que eramos amigos subsistian, y que si passavamos adelante querian pelear, cansado yá de buenas razones, y que no servian, mandé al sargento<sup>22</sup> y dos soldados, disparassen dos tiros al aire sin poderlos ofender, lo que vastó para irsse; en este dia se encontró una rancheria de doce hombres con su capitan, los que<sup>23</sup> se ofrecieron como amigos acompañarnos, y enseñarnos el aguage, se les regaló lo que se pudo, y correspondieron con mescales, y

4½ nos ofrecieron acompañarnos por la mañana como lo hicieron.

El 29 handuvimos como quatro horas, por cerros mui encumbrados, paramos en un arroyo de mucha agua, y pasto, y con una grande alameda[;] esta noche se pasó mui mal con motivo de toda la noche estar dando estampidas la cavallada; por lo que se descansó el dia siguiente, buen parage para fundar mission se le puso San<sup>24</sup> Fernando por ser su dia, aqui concurrio

4 una rancheria de gentiles como hasta veinte y cinco.

El 31. handubimos quatro horas, las tres por cerros, y cuestras, y lo restante por un arroyo de poca agua, y mucha arboleda

4 á que concurrio una rancheria de veinte y cinco gentiles.

El 1º de Junio handuvimos tres horas y media por un arroyo

3½ de mucha agua, muchos pantáños, piedras, y con mucha arboleda.

El 2 handuvimos tres horas y media por cerros mui empinados, en uno de ellos abrio camino el capitan<sup>25</sup> paramos en

3½ un arroyo de bastante agua, y pasto, aqui se hizo descanso.

El 4. handuvimos quatro horas todo cuestras mui asperas, y

4 paramos sin pasto, ni agua.

<sup>20</sup> R<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>24</sup> S<sup>a</sup>

<sup>21</sup> griter<sup>a</sup>  
<sup>25</sup> Cap<sup>a</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Sargen<sup>o</sup>

<sup>23</sup> q<sup>o</sup>

in a little gully. Although it was dry, a water-hole was dug 1769  
without difficulty.

The 28th, we proceeded for four hours and a half. As natives were seen near the camp, friendly Indians were sent out and brought back ten with their chief; these were treated as well as possible and then dismissed. When we were about to march, thirty-two natives with their chiefs came up with many gestures and shouts. The sergeant[Ortega] was ordered to go in advance with the interpreter to see what they wanted so that we might move onward. Although we assured them that we were friends, they remained and [it was evident] that if we advanced they would fight. Finally, tired of mere arguments that were to no purpose, I ordered the sergeant and two soldiers to fire two shots in the air without injuring them, which was sufficient to make them disperse. During the day, we came upon a village of twelve men with their chief, who offered to accompany us as friends and show us the watering-place; we entertained them as well as we were able and they returned the favor with agaves and offered to accompany us the next day, which they did.

The 29th, we proceeded for about four hours over very high hills; we halted in a gully having much water and pasture and a large grove of cottonwoods. We passed a very bad night because, all night long, the animals were stampeded. On this account, we rested the following day. As it seemed a good site for a mission we called it San Fernando, this being his day. Here we came to a village of about twenty-five natives.

The 31st, we proceeded for four hours, three of them over hills and rising ground and the remainder along a gully which had little water and many trees and in which there was a village of twenty-five natives.

The 1st of June, we proceeded for three hours and a half June  
along a gully full of water with many marshy places and rocks and with many trees.

The 2nd, we proceeded for three hours and a half over very steep hills; on one of these the captain[Rivera] had cleared a path. We halted in a gully where there was sufficient water and pasture. Here we rested[for one day].

The 4th, we proceeded for four hours, the entire road over very rough slopes, and halted without either pasture or water.

El 5 handuvimos dos horas y media, aqui se abrio batequi,  
2½ y quasi sin pasto.

El 6 handuvimos seis horas y media, muchos mescales por el camino, paramos en una posa de agua mui grande[,] bellisimo parage para agostar muchas cavallerias, aunque fuesse todo el año, mucha y buena tierra para<sup>26</sup> sembrar y se beya mucho rostro de gentiles, y se bieron algunos; se descansó dos dias,  
6½ y se vio infinidad de berrendos, liebres y conexos.

El 9 handuvimos como tres horas y media buen camino, paramos en un arroyo de mucho pasto, agua y arboleda, y mucha tierra para sembrar.

El 10 handuvimos cinco y media<sup>27</sup> horas, todo el camino fue de cerros mui empinados, y paramos en un arroyo mui grande  
5½ con mucho pasto, y alguna agua para las cavallerias.

El 11. handuvimos como quatro horas y media, todo el camino fue bueno llano, y sin piedras, paramos en un arroyo grande con pasto, y poca agua[;] en dicho<sup>28</sup> arroyo se ven alamos la  
4½ tierra buena y mucha.

El 12 handubimos como quatro horas y media<sup>29</sup> de subidas, y baxadas, aqui no hubo agua, ni para la gente, ni para las  
4½ bestias.

El 13. handuvimos como tres horas, y media de camino doblado, subidas, y baxadas mui pendientes, se abrieron batequis, y solo huvo para la gente.

El 14 handuvimos como tres horas y media, tuvimos parte de buena tierra, y parte de cuestas, paramos en un arroyo ancho con varios ojos de agua; este parage de los vistos, tengo por el mexor, y mui aproposito para mission de facilidad de siembras, y saca de agua, se le pusso San Antonio, aqui se descansó un  
2½ dia para reforzar la cavallada de los dos dias malos antecedentes.

El 17. handuvimos algo mas de tres horas . . . fue bueno la maior parte hubo abundancia de agua, solo si que era caliente, y dexada enfriar que se conseguia á poco rato la experimentamos mui buena.

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<sup>26</sup> p<sup>ta</sup>

<sup>27</sup> m<sup>a</sup>

<sup>28</sup> dho

<sup>29</sup> m<sup>a</sup>

The 5th, we proceeded for two hours and a half. Here a 1769  
water-hole was dug and there was almost no pasture.

June

The 6th, we proceeded for six hours and a half; there were many agaves along the road. We halted at a very large pool of water—a most beautiful place to pasture many animals, possibly for the entire year—where there was much good land for sowing. We saw many signs of natives and some of the people themselves. We rested here for two days and saw an endless number of antelopes, hares, and rabbits.

The 9th, we proceeded for about three hours and a half on a good road; we halted in a gully where there was much pasture and water, many trees and much land for sowing.

The 10th, we proceeded for five hours and a half; the entire road was over very steep hills. We halted in a very large gully where there was much pasture and some water for the animals.

The 11th, we proceeded for about four hours and a half; the entire way was perfectly level ground and without stones. We halted in a large gully where there was pasture but little water. In this gully we saw cottonwood trees; there was much good land.

The 12th, we proceeded for about four hours and a half, up and down hill. Here there was no water, neither for man nor beast.

The 13th, we proceeded for about three hours and a half over a winding road with very steep ascents and descents. Water-holes were dug, but there was water only for the men.

The 14th, we proceeded for about three hours and a half; part of the way we had good ground and part of the way hills. We halted in a wide gully where there were several springs. This place, from appearances, I regard as excellent and very suitable for a mission because of the facilities for raising grain and obtaining water. We named it San Antonio. Here we rested for one day[*qu.* two days]to allow the animals to recover[from the effects]of the two preceding hard days.

The 17th, we proceeded for a little more than three hours . . . the greater part of the way was good. There was an abundance of water only it was rather warm but, on being left to cool, which took but a short time, we found it very good.

El 18. handuvimos quatro horas de malisimo camino, para-  
4 mos sin agua alguna; ni modo de facilitarla.

El 19. handuvimos como tres horas, y media el camino fue  
bastante bueno, paramos sin agua, y reconociendo el terreno  
solo pudimos facilitar á fuerza de trabajo un batequi, pasto  
3 huvo medianamente.

El 20 handuvimos seis horas paramos á dos leguas de dis-  
tancia de la playa, sin agua, ni para gente, ni cavallerias, el  
camino fue la mitad de subidas, y baxadas, y lo restante un  
plan montuoso.

El 21 handuvimos quatro horas de buen camino á la vista  
del mar, paramos en un arroyo de mucha agua y pasto, aqui  
descansó un dia la expediccion; en este intermedio acudieron  
algunos gentiles, y uno de ellos dio señas haver cruzado otras  
gentes adelante haciendo señas que á los doce dias llegaríamos  
donde estas estaban paradas viviendo en cassas, y que alli havia  
otras gentes lo que sirvio de consuelo, entendiendo asi por el  
capitan<sup>30</sup> como por que estarian alli los barcos en este parage  
observamos haver dos islas; es una ensenada grande con las  
señas que<sup>31</sup> dá Cabrera Bueno de la ensenada de Todos Santos.

El 23. caminamos quatro horas de buen camino tubimos ba-  
stante agua, y pasto, paramos frente de una rancheria mui  
grande de gentiles, los que acudieron inmediatamente al real<sup>32</sup>  
4 nos regalaron con pescado, y les correspondimos.<sup>33</sup>

El 24 caminamos como cinco horas, á la salida tuvimos que  
subir una cuesta mui grande, y empinada, y lo restante buen  
camino, salio una rancheria á acompañarnos<sup>34</sup> hasta el aguage,  
y serian como unos veinte y cinco gentiles, y paramos en un  
5 buen arroyo de mucho pasto, y agua.

El 25 handuvimos cinco horas buen camino, á excepcion de  
la baxada del arroyo que era malissima, en donde paramos con  
mucho pasto, agua y arboleda, y un grande estero de agua dulce.  
5

El 26 handubimos cinco horas por una suvida mui empinada  
lo restante del camino bueno, á excepzion<sup>35</sup> de la baxada para

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<sup>30</sup> Capit<sup>n</sup>

<sup>31</sup> q<sup>a</sup>

<sup>32</sup> R<sup>1</sup>

<sup>33</sup> correspond<sup>mos</sup>

<sup>34</sup> acompañarn<sup>a</sup>

<sup>35</sup> excepzo<sup>n</sup>

The 18th, we proceeded for four hours on a very bad road. 1769  
We halted without having any water nor the means to obtain it. <sup>June</sup>

The 19th, we proceeded for about three hours and a half; the road was fairly good. We halted where there was no water and, having reconnoitered the ground, we could only make a water-hole by dint of hard work; there was moderately good pasture.

The 20th, we proceeded for six hours. We halted at a distance of two leagues from the seashore. No water either for man or beast. Half of the road was up and down hill and the remainder through a wooded plain.

The 21st, we proceeded for four hours on a good road in sight of the ocean. We halted in a gully where there was much water and pasture. Here the expedition rested for one day. During this interim, some natives came [to the camp] and one of them made signs that he had come across other people ahead [of us], indicating that in twelve days we would reach the place where they had halted and were living in houses, and that there were [still] other people in that place. This served to cheer us as we thus understood from the chief that the ships were there. In this place we noticed that there were two islands; it is a large bay with the landmarks that Cabrera Bueno gives for the bay of Todos Santos.

The 23rd, we travelled for four hours on a good road; we had sufficient water and pasture. We halted opposite a very large Indian village and the inhabitants immediately came to the camp; they made us a present of fish and we made them a suitable return.

The 24th, we travelled for about five hours; at the outset we had to climb a very large and steep hill, but the remainder of the road was good. The inhabitants of a village, numbering about twenty-five natives, accompanied us as far as the watering-place. We halted in a pleasant gully where there was much pasture and water.

The 25th, we proceeded for five hours on a good road with the exception of the descent to the gully which was very bad. Here we halted [having] much pasture and water, and many trees; there was also an extensive lagoon of fresh water.

The 26th, we proceeded for five hours up a very steep slope; the remainder of the road was good, with the exception of the

entrar en el arroyo de bastante agua pasto, y arboleda; aqui acudieron dos rancherias de gentiles que serian como unos cincuenta.

5 El 27 handuvimos siete horas quasi siempre<sup>36</sup> por la playa, habiendo encontrado en esta jornada siete rancherias, paramos en un arroyo de mucho pasto, agua, y arboleda, acudieron al instante dos rancherias . . . , y es de notar son tan summamente interesados que importunavan los gentiles para que admittiesen las mugeres que presentavan como les dieren cosa de ropa que de comida nada querian: aqui se descansó un dia.

3 El 29. handuvimos como tres horas por la orilla del mar, aqui se hizo un batequi para la gente, acudieron diferentes gentiles en el real<sup>37</sup>.

4 El 30 handubimos como quatro horas por la orilla del mar paramos en la punta de la marina del Puerto de San Diego.

5 El 1° de Julio caminamos cinco horas avistados<sup>38</sup> al puerto, este dia llegamos al real<sup>39</sup> de San Diego, donde hallamos al Capitan Don<sup>40</sup> Fernando de Ribera, y su tropa, y en el puerto dado fondo el San Carlos, y el paquebot el Principe: la tropa de voluntarios en tierra, los mas en cama, de la tripulacion de marina quedava uno, ú otro marinero, y especialmente en San Carlos havia muerto casi toda la gente, cuja imposibilidad les tenia en suspenssion, aqui nos detuvimos hasta el dia 14 del mismo, tanto para descargar los efectos de las misiones, como para acudir á otras disposiciones para poner en practica nuestra marcha. Viendo que yá yban cayendo al . . . marchar lo mas prompto que pude, y por aconsejar tamvien<sup>41</sup> Don<sup>42</sup> Pedro Pratt que el mexor remedio era mudar de temperamento, me lleve seis voluntarios con su Theniente<sup>43</sup> Don<sup>44</sup> Pedro Fages, y el Ingeniero Don<sup>45</sup> Miguel Costanzó que tamvien estaban malos; andubimos tres horas, mucho pasto, pero sin agua para personas ni cavallerias.

5 El 15. handubimos cinco horas, buen camino, paramos en un arroyo de bastante pasto, y agua.

El 16. handuvimos quatro horas buen camino se encontró en dicha<sup>46</sup> jornada dos rancherias de gentiles<sup>47</sup> que serian como

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<sup>36</sup> spre

<sup>40</sup> d<sup>n</sup>

<sup>44</sup> d<sup>n</sup>

<sup>37</sup> R<sup>1</sup>

<sup>41</sup> tamv.

<sup>45</sup> d<sup>n</sup>

<sup>38</sup> avistad<sup>a</sup>

<sup>42</sup> d<sup>n</sup>

<sup>46</sup> dha

<sup>39</sup> R<sup>1</sup>

<sup>43</sup> Then<sup>to</sup>

<sup>47</sup> Gentil<sup>a</sup>

descent necessary to enter the gully where there was sufficient 1769  
water and pasture, and many trees. Here there came [to the  
camp the inhabitants of] two villages consisting of about fifty <sup>June</sup>  
natives.

The 27th, we proceeded for seven hours, almost continually  
along the seashore, having come upon seven villages during  
this day's march. We halted in a gully where there was much  
pasture and water, and many trees. There came immediately [to  
the camp the inhabitants of] two villages . . . , and it is  
noteworthy that the natives are so intensely sordid that they  
importuned us to receive their women whom they offered so that  
they might be given articles of clothing as they did not wish for  
anything to eat. Here we rested for one day.

The 29th, we proceeded for about three hours along the beach.  
Here a water-hole was dug for the men. A few natives came to  
the camp.

The 30th, we proceeded for about four hours along the beach.  
We halted on the neck of land of the Port of San Diego.

The 1st of July, we travelled for five hours in sight of the <sup>July</sup>  
port. This day, we arrived at the camp at San Diego, where we  
found Captain Fernando de Rivera and his men and, in the port,  
[we found] anchored the *San Carlos* and the packet *El Principe*  
[or *San Antonio*.] The greater number of the [land-volunteers  
were sick; of the naval force there remained only a few sailors,  
and in particular on the *San Carlos* nearly all the men had died.  
This predicament left them undecided [what to do]. Here we  
remained until the 14th day of the month, both to unload the  
effects belonging to the missions and to make other arrangements  
to carry out our march. Seeing that there was already falling  
. . . to march as soon as possible. And, because Don Pedro  
Pratt advised further that the best remedy would be a change of  
climate, I took with me six volunteers with their lieutenant, Don  
Pedro Fages, and the engineer, Don Miguel Costansó, who also  
were sick. We proceeded for three hours. Much pasture, but no  
water for man or beast.

The 15th, we proceeded for five hours; a good road. We  
halted in a gully where there was sufficient pasture and water.

The 16th, we proceeded for four hours on a good road. On  
this day's march we came upon two Indian villages of about

4      quarenta; paramos en una cañada de mucho pasto, pero fué precisso habrir batequi.

3      El 17. andubimos tres horas buen camino, se encontró una rancheria sin gente; se paró en un arroyo de bastante agua, y pasto.

El 18. handubimos tres horas lo mas del camino tierra blanda, y paramos en un balle mui ameno con muchissimo pasto, y agua: aqui descansamos un dia acudieron mas de 200 gentiles.

El 20 handubimos tres horas todo el camino de lomas, y tierra blanda, paramos en una cañada de mucho pasto, y agua, aqui acudio una rancheria . . . gentiles se regaló á todas las mugeres, y niños con abalorios.

2      El 21. caminamos dos horas por lomas tendidas, y paramos en una cañada con mucho pasto, y agua en donde acudieron tres gentiles, y cinco mugeres.

3      El 22 handubimos tres horas, y media<sup>48</sup> todo tierra blanda de lomas tendidas; paramos en un arroyo de mucho pasto, y con una posa de agua, aqui havia una rancheria como de 20 gentiles en donde el Padre<sup>49</sup> Crespi, y el Padre<sup>50</sup> Gomez bautizaron dos parbulos que se estaban muriendo.

4      El 23 handuvimos quatro horas con mucho pasto, agua y arboleda.

3½      El 24 handuvimos como tres horas y media, paramos en un arroyo con mucha agua, pasto, y arboleda en donde se encontró una rancheria de gentiles como de cincuenta personas, nos regalaron de muchas semillas, y se les correspondio: descanso un dia.

3      El 26 handuvimos tres horas buen camino, poco pasto, sin agua las cavallerias, para la gente no faltó.

3      El 27 handuvimos tres horas buen camino mucho pasto, y agua.

El 28 handuvimos dos horas buen camino, y paramos en un arroyo, como ocho varas de ancho, y como dos palmos de agua que corre con mucha rapidez; aqui se experimentó á las doce del dia un temblor de tierra tan sumamente fuerte . . . implorando á Maria Santissima; duraria como media Ave Maria, y al passar medio quarto de hora, repitió aunque no tan fuerte,

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48 m<sup>a</sup>

49 P<sup>o</sup>

50 P<sup>o</sup>

forty inhabitants. We halted in a canyon where there was much pasture, but it was necessary to dig a water-hole. 1769

July

The 17th, we proceeded for three hours on a good road; we came upon a village without inhabitants. We halted in a gully where there was sufficient water and pasture.

The 18th, we proceeded for three hours, the greater part of the way through a pleasant country, and halted in a most inviting valley where there was very much pasture and water. Here we rested for one day; over two hundred natives came[to our camp].

The 20th, we proceeded for three hours, the entire way over hillocks and through a pleasant country. We halted in a canyon where there was much pasture and water. Here there came[to our camp the inhabitants of]a village . . . natives; we made presents of glass beads to all the women and children.

The 21st, we travelled for two hours over ranging hillocks, and halted in a canyon where there was much pasture and water. Here there came[to our camp]three natives with five women.

The 22nd, we proceeded for three hours and a half, the entire way through a pleasant country of ranging hillocks. We halted in a gully where there was much pasture and a pool of water. Here there was a village of about twenty natives in which Father Crespí and Father Gomez baptized two dying children.

The 23rd, we proceeded for four hours. Much pasture and water, and many trees.

The 24th, we proceeded for about three hours and a half. We halted in a gully which had much water, pasture, and many trees, where we came upon an Indian village of about fifty persons; they made us a present of much grain and we made them a suitable return. We rested for one day.

The 26th, we proceeded for three hours on a good road. Scant pasture; no water for the animals, though enough for the men.

The 27th, we proceeded for three hours on a good road. Much pasture and water.

The 28th, we proceeded for two hours on a good road and we halted by a stream about eight yards wide and about sixteen inches deep which flowed with great rapidity. Here, at twelve o'clock, we experienced an earthquake of such violence . . . supplicating Mary Most Holy. It lasted about half as long as an Ave Maria and, about ten minutes later, it was repeated though

mucho pasto, y agua, donde hay una rancheria de gentiles mui grande como setenta, y al parecer mui dociles.

El 29 handuvimos tres horas buen camino, mucho pasto, pero agua solo para las personas, en donde havia una rancheria de gentiles, como de cincuenta personas.

El 30 handuvimos quatro horas buen camino, á excepcion de dos cuestas mui empinadas, paramos en un valle mui grande de mucho pasto, y agua, aqui se hubo de construir puente para passar el arroyo, contemplo buen parage para mision.

El 31. handuvimos quatro horas, se encontró cerca del campo mucha agua con mucho pasto, y tan crecido que las cavallerias yban saltando para cruzar; aqui se hizo descansso; hemos experimentado seis ó siete temblores de tierra grandes; en este mismo valle se há descubierto á la parte del sur entre dos montes un ojo de agua que es á manera de rio, demonstrandose muchas tierras.

El 2 handuvimos tres horas buen camino y paramos cerca de un rio como de catorce pasos de ancho; en este dia se hán observado quatro, ó cinco temblores de tierra.

El 3 handuvimos tres horas buen camino, y á la derecha de él hay muchos pantanos de brea que llaman chapopote hemos discurrido que si este materia<sup>51</sup> que sale derretida por devajo de la tierra puede ocasionar tantos temblores; tuvimos mucho pasto, agua, y abundante<sup>52</sup> de berrendos, y venados, aqui salio una rancheria como de treinta gentiles, nos regalaron, ye se les correspondio.

El 4 anduvimos dos horas y media buen camino bastante agua, y pasto, avitada con una rancheria<sup>53</sup> de 30. gentiles, nos regalaron de nuezes, y bellotas, se les correspondio.

El 5 handuvimos quatro horas por cerros por havernos impedido la sierra el passo de mar, en donde se hallava una rancheria de gentiles, como de 60 personas, nos regalaron muchas semillas, aqui se hizo descansso, y acudieron mas de doscientos

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<sup>51</sup> mater<sup>a</sup>

<sup>52</sup> abund<sup>te</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Ranch<sup>a</sup>

not so violently. Much pasture and water. Here there was a very large Indian village of about seventy inhabitants, to all appearances very docile. 1769  
July

The 29th, we proceeded for three hours on a good road. Much pasture, but water sufficient only for the men. Here there was an Indian village of about fifty inhabitants.

The 30th, we proceeded for four hours on a good road, with the exception of two very steep hills. We halted in a very large valley where there was much pasture and water. Here we had to construct a bridge to cross the gully. I consider this a good place for a mission.

The 31st, we proceeded for four hours; near the camp we found much water with a great deal of pasture which had grown [so tall] that the animals had to jump in order to get through it. Here we rested [for one day]. We experienced six or seven severe earthquakes. In this valley we discovered, on the south side between two mountains, a spring that flowed like a river, giving evidence of deep soil.

The 2nd, we proceeded for three hours on a good road, and halted near a river about fourteen yards wide. On this day we felt four or five earthquakes. Aug.

The 3rd, we proceeded for three hours on a good road; to the right of it were extensive swamps of bitumen which is called *chapapote*. We debated whether this substance, which flows melted from underneath the earth, could occasion so many earthquakes. We had much pasture, water, and an abundance of antelope and deer. Here [the inhabitants of] a village of about thirty natives appeared [at our camp]; they gave us presents and we made them a suitable return.

The 4th, we proceeded for two hours and a half on a good road. Sufficient water and pasture. [We halted at a place] occupied by a village of thirty natives; they made us a present of nuts and acorns and we made them a suitable return.

The 5th, we proceeded for four hours over hills, as the mountain range obstructed our progress by the sea. In this place we found an Indian village of about sixty inhabitants; they made us a present of much grain. Here we rested [for one day] and over two hundred natives came [to our camp] with much grain;

gentiles con muchas semillas, son mui dociles, y desinteresados<sup>54</sup>  
 4 y se les correspondio.

El 7 handuvimos tres horas atrabessando una cañada, se para al pie de unos cerros de bastante agua, y pasto.

El 8. handuvimos seis horas por una sierra de las mas altas, y empinadas, y paramos en un arroyo de mucha agua, y pasto á donde salieron algunos gentiles<sup>55</sup> rogandonos pasasemos á su rancheria que estava inmediata, donde se encontraron ocho rancherias juntas, con mucha prevencion de semillas, que compondria el numero<sup>56</sup> de gentiles mas de 300 personas; aqui se hizo descanso en donde se halla una rancheria como de cincuenta gentiles.

El 10. desengañados de poder seguir el rumbo del norueste por la infinidad de sierras altas, y asperas, sin poderles encontrar passo, se resolvio baxarnos á la marina que és el rumbo del poniente, y ver de poder descavezar tantos obstaculos como pressentan estas sierras, que todas ban á rematar á la marina, hemos handado tres leguas por un arroyo de bastante pasto y agua.

El 11 handuvimos tres horas por el mismo arroyo que vá á salir al mar, de mucho pasto, y agua, aqui acudieron<sup>57</sup> como  
 3 unos quinientos gentiles nos regalaron de muchas . . .

El 12 handuvimos tres horas por una cañada donde havia un arroyo grande de agua, y mucho pasto, y una rancheria de  
 3 quarenta personas.

El 13 handuvimos tres horas por la misma cañada buscando el mar, y passamos [paramos] en un arroyo de bastante agua, y mucho pasto, aqui se encontró una rancheria<sup>58</sup> de quarenta  
 3 personas.

El 14 handuvimos tres horas, y benimos á salir á la Canal de Santa Barbara en donde se há hallado un pueblo de treinta y tantas cassas, y como trescientos gentiles; inmediatamente que<sup>59</sup> nos bieron despacharon tres canoas á pescar, y nos regalaron de mucho pescado; estas canoas aunque estrechas son de ocho baras de largo bien hechas, y construidas de tablas.

El 15 handuvimos dos horas por la playa paramos cerca de un pueblo de ocho cassas sin agua, ni pasto.

<sup>54</sup> desinteresados<sup>54</sup>  
<sup>58</sup> Ranch<sup>a</sup>

<sup>55</sup> Gent<sup>es</sup>  
<sup>59</sup> q<sup>ue</sup>

<sup>56</sup> num<sup>ero</sup>

<sup>57</sup> acud<sup>ieron</sup>

they are very docile and generous and we made them a suitable <sup>1769</sup> return. <sup>Aug.</sup>

The 7th, we proceeded for three hours, crossing a canyon. We halted at the foot of some hills where there was sufficient water and pasture.

The 8th, we proceeded for six hours over one of the highest and steepest mountains and halted in a gully where there was much water and pasture. Some natives appeared and begged us to go to their village which was near; there we found eight villages together—which must have numbered more than three hundred inhabitants—with a great supply of grain. We rested [for one day] where there was a village of about fifty natives.

The 10th, undeceived in regard to the possibility of following the route to the northwest on account of the endless number of high and rugged mountains through which it was impossible to discover a pass, we resolved to descend to the shore which here runs to the west, and see if it was possible, as all of them ended at the shore, to avoid such great obstacles as were presented by these mountains. We have come three leagues through a gully which has sufficient pasture and water.

The 11th, we proceeded for three hours through the same gully which runs into the sea. Much pasture and water. Here about five hundred natives came [to our camp and] made us a present of many . . .

The 12th, we proceeded for three hours through a canyon where there was a large gully of water and much pasture, and a village of forty inhabitants.

The 13th, we proceeded for three hours through the same canyon, endeavoring to reach the sea, and halted in a gully where there was sufficient water and much pasture. Here we came upon a village of forty inhabitants.

The 14th, we proceeded for three hours and came out on the Santa Bárbara channel where we found a town of thirty or more houses and about three hundred natives. Immediately upon seeing us they sent out three canoes to fish and made us a present of many fish. These canoes, though narrow, are eight yards in length, well made, and constructed of boards.

The 15th, we proceeded for two hours along the seashore. We halted near a town of eight houses. No water or pasture.

El 16 handuvimos tres horas siempre por la orilla del mar, y emos parado en parage de poco pasto: en este parage hay un pueblo que tiene treinta y tantas casas hechas de tule, tiene este pueblo passadas de 300 personas, han acudido diferentes gentiles de las islas que tenemos en frente; en este pueblo hay siete canoas bien construidas ocho varas de largo, una de ancho, y en lugar de clabos amarran las tablas con cordeles, y bien embreadas, nos regalaron mucho pescado.

- 2 El 17. handuvimos dos horas, buen camino, paramos en la orilla del mar, hay un pueblo que<sup>60</sup> tenia 38 cassas, y como 300 personas con sus siete canoas de madera, mui buenas, mucho pasto, y agua.

El 18 de Agosto anduvimos cinco horas por la playa; paramos en un pueblo que tenia quarenta<sup>61</sup> y tantas cassas avitadas de mas 500 gentiles, nos regalaron mucho pescado se les correspondio: tenia este pueblo diez canoas, á mas de esto havia á su becindad dos pueblos arruinados, y dessamparados por haverse aniquilado entre ellos mismos.

- 1½ El 19 de Agosto anduvimos una hora, pasto, y agua, aqui binieron como veinte y tantos gentiles se les regaló de abalorios.

El 20 de Agosto andubimos quatro horas durante esta jornada hemos encontrado siete pueblos, el que menos de veinte cassas, el maior passa de ochenta cassas, en donde se han visto, como 800 gentiles, mucho pasto, agua, y arboleda, nos regalaron mucha comida, y nos cortejaron<sup>62</sup> mucha en musica, y bayles.

El 21 de Agosto anduvimos tres horas siempre por el mar, y paramos frente de dos pueblos, como de sessenta<sup>63</sup> cassas cada uno, avitado como de 800 gentiles, acudieron al real<sup>64</sup> con sus capitanes, nos regalaron mucho pescado, mucho pasto, y agua con muchissima arboleda, y tienen estos dos lugares muchissimas canoas: se reconocenno corren mui bien estos pueblos, aunque ellos parecen dociles pero hemos atribuido á que no gustan que pasemos por dichos<sup>65</sup> pueblos, por que no se les regale abalorios, viven estos gentiles mas racionalmente que otros pues muchos

<sup>60</sup> q°  
<sup>64</sup> R<sup>1</sup>

<sup>61</sup> quar<sup>ta</sup>  
<sup>65</sup> dhos

<sup>62</sup> cortej<sup>on</sup>

<sup>63</sup> Sess<sup>ta</sup>

The 16th, we proceeded for three hours, the whole time along the beach, and have halted in a place where there is little pasture. In this place there is a town which has thirty or more houses made of rushes; the town has more than three hundred inhabitants. There have come [to our camp] some natives from the islands off the coast. In the town there are seven canoes, well built, eight yards in length and one in width and, in lieu of nails, they fasten the boards with cords and pay them well with tar. They made us a present of many fish. 1769  
Aug.

The 17th, we proceeded for two hours; a good road. We halted on the beach. [Here] there was a town which had thirty-eight houses and about three hundred inhabitants with seven very fine canoes of wood. Much pasture and water.

The 18th of August, we proceeded for five hours along the seashore. We halted in a town which had forty or more houses inhabited by over five hundred natives; they made us a present of many fish and we made them a suitable return. This town had ten canoes. Besides this [one] there were in the vicinity two [other] towns, ruined and deserted, [the inhabitants] having mutually exterminated each other.

The 19th of August, we proceeded for one hour. Pasture and water. Here about twenty or more natives came [to our camp]; we made them presents of glass beads.

The 20th of August, we proceeded for four hours. During this day's march we have come upon seven towns—the smallest having twenty, the largest, more than eighty houses—in which we have seen about eight hundred natives. Much pasture and water, and many trees. They made us a present of much food, and entertained us greatly with music and dancing.

The 21st of August, we proceeded for three hours, the whole time beside the ocean, and halted opposite two towns of about sixty houses each, inhabited by about eight hundred natives. They came to the camp with their chiefs and made us a present of many fish. Much pasture and water, with very many trees. These two places also have very many canoes. These towns, we saw, were not in a flourishing condition; although [the inhabitants] appeared to be docile, they did not wish us to pass through their towns, which we attributed to the fact that we gave them no glass beads. These natives live in a more civilized manner

de ellos duermen hasta en camas altas; en todos estos pueblos tienen sus cementerios, con la distincion que á los principales les ponen un palo mas alto, y si es muger en dicho<sup>66</sup> palo ponen coras, ó bateas, y si es hombre<sup>67</sup> la cavallera [cavellera], todos estos pueblos son mandados por tres, ó quatro capitanes, y uno manda á todos; todos estos mandones tienen dos mugeres<sup>68</sup> los demas una; aqui huvo descansso.

El 23 de Agosto anduvimos quatro horas, y media parte por la orilla del mar, paramos en un pueblo de 80 cassas, el numero de gentiles que vimos seria como de 400 mucha agua corriente, y pasto, nos regalaron de muchissimo pescado, y lo primero que solicitan en toda esta canal, es que se les permita baylar; lo que<sup>69</sup> se les concede a trueque de no descontentarlos.

El 24 de Agosto anduvimos tres horas y media<sup>70</sup> aunque algo llano el camino, muchas barrancas ocasionadas<sup>71</sup> de los derramaderos de las aguas de la sierra, hemos parado en un pueblo que se componia de cincuenta casas avitado con mas de 300 gentiles, nos regalaron mucho pescado, tuvimos mucho pasto, y agua.

El 25 marchamos tres horas; se huvo de abrir camino á un cerro mui alto, y todo el camino fue precisso para poder passar los arroyos secos, y tan hondos como estaban, hemos parado á un pueblo que havia 25 cassas avitado de 130 gentiles, mucha agua pero poco pasto: tenia este pueblo algunas canoas, se encuentra esta gentilidad todos los dias mas docil.

El 26 de Agosto anduvimos tres horas . . . del mar toda la jornada fue precisso travaxassen las barras, y azadones paramos en un pueblo de cincuenta cassas avitado como de 150 gentiles havia bastante pasto, y agua.

El 27 anduvimos tres horas, bastante, buen camino, á excepcion de algunas barrancas que se huvieron de componer; paramos en un pueblo de 30 cassas avitado de 200 gentiles havia un arroyo mui grande de mucho pasto, y agua aqui fue donde se halló la Punta de la Concepcion segun señas de Cabrera en 35 grados y medio.

<sup>66</sup> dho<sup>67</sup> hamb\*<sup>68</sup> mug\*\*<sup>69</sup> q\*<sup>70</sup> m\*<sup>71</sup> ocasiondas

than the others as many of them sleep in bedsteads. In all these towns they have cemeteries, [in which poles are raised over the graves] with the distinction that for the chiefs they raise a higher pole, and, if it is [the grave of] a woman, they hang baskets or wooden bowls on the pole, if that of a man, the hair [sacrificed by his relatives]. All these towns are ruled over by three or four chiefs and one [chief] rules over them all. Every chief has two wives while other men have one. Here we rested [for one day].

1769  
Aug.

The 23rd of August, we proceeded for four hours and a half, part of the way along the beach. We halted in a town of eighty houses and the number of natives that we saw was about four hundred. Much running water and pasture. They made us a present of great quantities of fish, and the first thing they entreat, all along this channel, is that they be permitted to dance; this we conceded so as not to displease them.

The 24th of August, we proceeded for three hours and a half; although the road was fairly level, there were many gorges made by the flow of the water from the mountains. We have halted in a town which is composed of fifty houses inhabited by more than three hundred natives. They made us a present of many fish. We had much pasture and water.

The 25th, we marched for three hours. We had to open a road on a very high hill, and all the way it was necessary [to do this] in order to cross the dry gullies, so great was their depth. We have halted in a town which has twenty-five houses inhabited by one hundred and thirty natives. Much water, but little pasture. This town had several canoes. We find the natives more docile every day.

The 26th of August, we proceeded for three hours . . . of the ocean. [During] the whole day's march it was necessary to work with crowbars and pickaxes. We halted in a town of fifty houses inhabited by about one hundred and fifty natives; the place had sufficient pasture and water.

The 27th, we proceeded for three hours; a fairly good road, with the exception of several gorges which had to be crossed. We halted in a town of thirty houses inhabited by two hundred natives. The place had a very large gully with much pasture and water. It was here that we found the Punta de la Concepción—according to the indications given by Cabrera Bueno—in 35° 30' [north latitude].

El 28 marchamos tres horas buen camino á excepcion de algunos arroyos que havia que<sup>72</sup> componer, paramos en un pueblo  
3 cerca del mar avitado de 60 gentiles con mucho pasto y agua.

El 29 de Agosto anduvimos como tres horas y media parte del camino bueno, pero lo restante de unos meganos de arena mui grandes paramos en una cañada extraviada del rumbo para buscar agua á penas hubo para las personas.

El 30 anduvimos hora y media<sup>73</sup> parte por la playa; se hizo esta jornada corta para que la cavalleria pudiesse repararse de la falta de agua que havia padecido, aqui acudio una ran-  
1½ cheria como de 50 personas.

El 1. de Septiembre<sup>74</sup> handubimos quatro horas y media siempre por el monte con muchissimos meganos de arena; paramos en una posa grandissima de agua, donde havia immediatas  
4½ dos rancherias que serian como de cien gentiles.

El 2 handubimos cinco horas por montes mui arenosos y paramos en una posa mui grande, acudieron de sus immediaciones<sup>75</sup> dos rancherias que se compondrian como de sessenta  
5 gentiles<sup>76</sup> aqui hubo descansso.

El quatro anduvimos quatro horas, la maior parte buen camino, y lo restante junto á la playa con unos grandes meganos de arena, y ha sido preciso rodear por las muchas lagunas, y esteros que han dado mucho travaxo con mucha agua, y pasto en donde acudio una rancheria que tenia como quarenta gentiles sin otras que havia en sus immediaciones; aqui nos hallamos al pie de la Sierra de Santa Lucia reparandose que las rancherias son menos numerosas de gente, y no avitan en casas formales  
4 como en la canal, pero su docilidad maior.

El 5 caminamos quatro horas, todo el camino fue de cerros, paramos en un arroyo de mucha agua, y pasto rodeado de unos  
4 cerros altissimos: el 6 descanssó.

El 7 se handuvo 5 horas parte por cerros, y lo restante por una cañada en donde se vieron catorce á diez y seis ojos [osos]

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<sup>72</sup> q\*

<sup>76</sup> gentil\*

<sup>73</sup> m\*

<sup>74</sup> Septiem.

<sup>75</sup> immediaz\*\*

The 28th, we marched for three hours on a good road, with the exception of some gullies which had to be crossed. We halted in a town near the sea inhabited by sixty natives, where there was much pasture and water. 1769  
Aug.

The 29th of August, we proceeded for about three hours and a half; part of the road was good, but the remainder was over very large sand dunes. We halted in a canyon which was out of our way in order to find water, [but] there was hardly enough for the men.

The 30th, we proceeded for one hour and a half, part of the way along the seashore. This was made a short day's march in order that the animals might recover from their sufferings on account of the lack of water. Here [the inhabitants of] a village of about fifty persons came [to our camp].

The 1st of September, we proceeded for four hours and a half, the whole time over a mountainous road with very many sand dunes. We halted at a very large pool of water, near which there were two villages of about one hundred natives. Sept.

The 2nd, we proceeded for five hours over very sandy hills and halted at a very large pool. [The inhabitants of] two villages of the neighborhood which were composed of about sixty natives came [to our camp]. Here we halted [for one day].

The 4th, we proceeded for four hours, the greater part of the road was good; the remainder, close to the seashore, was over great sand dunes. It was necessary to go around the many marshes and lagoons, which gave us much labor. [We halted at a place having] much water and pasture, where there came [to our camp the inhabitants of] a village of about forty natives without [counting] others who were in the neighborhood. Here we found ourselves at the foot of the Sierra de Santa Lucía. We observed that the villages have a small number of inhabitants, and that these do not live in regular houses as [do the Indians] on the channel, but they are more docile.

The 5th, we travelled for four hours; the entire way was over hills. We halted in a gully, surrounded by very high hills, where there was much water and pasture. The 6th, we rested.

The 7th, we proceeded for five hours; part of the way was over hills and the remainder through a canyon in which we saw from

5 juntos, y se mataron algunos, se paró en un arroyo de bastante  
agua y pasto.

El 8 caminamos dos horas, paramos en una cañada cerca de  
la playa de mucho pasto y agua en donde havia una ranheria  
2 como de sessenta personas.

El nueve handuvimos quatro horas por la plaia y paramos  
en un estero, donde havia un arroyo que<sup>77</sup> baxava de los cerros,  
haviendosse encontrado en dicha<sup>87</sup> jornada seis arroyos mas cor-  
4 rientes.

El 10. handuvimos dos horas por una cañada, y hemos pa-  
rado en un arroyo mui poblado de arboleda rodeado todo de  
2 montes de pinos.

El 11 anduvimos tres horas todo el camino fue de cerros  
3 con muchissimo pasto, y agua.

El 12 anduvimos tres horas y media paramos en un arroyo  
3½ corriente donde acudio una ranheria como de treinta gentiles.

El 13 anduvimos tres horas por cerros, y paramos al pie de  
una sierra mui alta, donde nos mantuvimos dos dias para  
registrar su entrada sin otra que havia mas adelante que dis-  
3 curriamos seria la Sierra de Santa Lucia[;] descansó dos dias.

El 16 handuvimos dos horas internandonos á la sierra, y  
continuamente por un arroyo que formavan las sierras de uno  
y otro lado, haviendo sido preciso enviar por delante soldados  
è Indios para facilitar el paso que dio mucho trabajo, paramos  
en una altura pequena en donde dicho<sup>79</sup> arroyo nos negó el  
paso, y fue preciso detenerse para abrir camino por una sierra  
2 altissima.

El 17 de Septiembre<sup>80</sup> se passó parte de la sierra haviendose  
abierto el camino, y á las dos horas se paró para de nuevo  
abrir camino por otra sierra mas elevada en donde havia una  
ranheria que<sup>81</sup> se componia de 80 gentiles dosilissimos, en toda  
esta sierra hay mucho pasto y agua, aqui se descansó el 18. y  
2 el 19 para romper nuevo camino.

El 20 marchamos quatro horas por sierras como digo eleva-  
dissimas, todo el camino fue preciso abrirlo siendo lo mas tra-  
vaxoso el desmontar tantos asperos breñales, teniendo mucha  
razon la historia de Cabrerabueno en poner la Sierra de Santa<sup>82</sup>

<sup>77</sup> q°  
<sup>81</sup> q°

<sup>78</sup> dha  
<sup>82</sup> S<sup>ta</sup>

<sup>79</sup> dho

<sup>80</sup> Septiem°

fourteen to sixteen bears together, some of which we killed. We 1769  
stopped in a gully where there was sufficient water and pasture. <sup>Sept.</sup>

The 8th, we travelled for two hours. We halted in a canyon near the seashore where there was much pasture and water, and in which there was a village of about sixty inhabitants.

The 9th, we proceeded for four hours along the seashore and halted at a lagoon where a stream came down from the hills. On this day's march we had crossed six very rapid streams.

The 10th, we proceeded for two hours through a canyon and have halted in a gully, thickly grown with trees and entirely surrounded by pine woods.

The 11th, we proceeded for three hours; the entire road was over hills where there was very much pasture and water.

The 12th, we proceeded for three hours and a half. We halted in a gully with running water where [the inhabitants of] a village of about thirty natives came [to our camp].

The 13th, we proceeded for three hours over hills and halted at the foot of a very high range. Here we remained for two days to search for an opening [through the range]; unless there was another [range] further on, we inferred that this must be the Sierra de Santa Lucía. We rested for two days.

The 16th, we proceeded for two hours, penetrating the range, and continuously along a gully formed by the mountains on either side. It was necessary to send soldiers and Indians in advance to open the way, which occasioned much labor. We halted on a small elevation where the gully denied us a passage; it was necessary to stop in order to open a path over a very high ridge.

The 17th of September, we crossed part of the range, having opened the path, and, at two o'clock, we halted in order to begin to open a road over another and still higher range. Here there was a village composed of eighty very docile natives. All over this range there is much pasture and water. Here we remained the 18th and 19th to cut a new road.

The 20th, we marched for four hours over mountains which, as I say, are very high. All the way, a path had to be opened; the most laborious part being to clear the many rough places full of brambles. The account of Cabrera Bueno has good reason for describing the Sierra de Santa Lucía as being so high, rugged,

Lucia tan alta, aspera, y gruesa, pues discurrio que<sup>88</sup> otra maior no se pueda encontrar, como por lo larga que tendrá 20 leguas, y por lo ancho 16; paramos en un barranco de poca agua y

4 pasto, aqui acudieron como quatrocientos<sup>84</sup> gentiles.

El 21 anduvimos dos horas tuvimos que<sup>88</sup> torcer de rumbo por no dar passo la sierra haviendose de abrir camino, y se paró en un arroyo, aqui se descansó el 22 y el 23 se empleo en salir

2 a . . . .

El 24 caminamos dos horas baxandonos por el rumbo del nordeste para huir las molestas quiebras de la falda de la impenetrable sierra; paramos en un arroyo de bastante agua, y

2 pasto en donde havia una rancheria como de sessenta gentiles.

El 25 anduvimos hora y media costeano siempre dicha<sup>88</sup>

1½ sierra paramos donde no havia ni agua ni pasto.

El 26 handuvimos quatro horas costeano dichas<sup>87</sup> sierras, y paramos en un rio en donde acudio una rancheria<sup>88</sup> de 220

4 gentiles sin otra que se encontró en el camino de 200.

5 El 27 handuvimos cinco horas siempre por el mismo rio.

5 El 28 handuvimos cinco horas por<sup>89</sup> el mismo rio.

El 29 anduvimos quatro horas por el mismo rio en donde

4 havia una rancheria pero se escapó.

El 30 handuvimos cinco horas por el mismo rio que discurriamos si podia sér el Carmelo.

El 1º Octubre<sup>90</sup> handuvimos una hora que fue hasta cerca del dessembocadero de dicho<sup>91</sup> rio, aqui hizo alto la expedicion cinco dias para explorar el rodeo que havia caussado dicha<sup>92</sup> sierra, todos haviamos consentido<sup>93</sup> en que sin duda hallariamos

1 el Puerto de Monterrey.

El 7 handuvimos dos horas y media por pantanos y lagunas: aqui se celebró la junta pedida por el Comandante de la expedicion la que incluio.

2½

El 8 handuvimos quatro horas siempre huyendo los pantanos, y lagunas: aqui se encontro una rancheria de gentiles segun dixeran los exploradores<sup>94</sup> pero quando llegó todo el real<sup>95</sup> se escaparon, descansó el 9.

<sup>88</sup> q°

<sup>87</sup> dhas

<sup>91</sup> dho

<sup>95</sup> R¹

<sup>84</sup> quatroz<sup>tos</sup>

<sup>88</sup> Rancher<sup>a</sup>

<sup>92</sup> dha

<sup>85</sup> q°

<sup>89</sup> p°

<sup>93</sup> consent<sup>do</sup>

<sup>86</sup> dha

<sup>90</sup> octub°

<sup>94</sup> explorad<sup>os</sup>

and massive. We inferred that we could not possibly find any greater range as this was twenty leagues long and sixteen wide. We halted in a gorge where there was little water and pasture; here about four hundred natives came[to our camp]. 1769  
Sept.

The 21st, we proceeded for two hours. We had to change our route as the range denied us a passage. It was necessary to open a trail and we halted in a gully. Here we rested the 22nd; the 23rd was spent in going out to . . .

The 24th, we travelled for two hours, descending in a north-easterly direction in order to avoid the vexatious inequalities of the slope of the impassable mountains. We halted in a gully where there was sufficient water and pasture, and a village of about sixty natives.

The 25th, we proceeded for an hour and a half, the whole time skirting the mountains. We halted where there was neither water nor pasture.

The 26th, we proceeded for four hours, skirting these mountains, and halted by a river where[the inhabitants of]a village of two hundred and twenty natives came[to our camp] besides [those of]another village that we met on the way, numbering two hundred.

The 27th, we proceeded for five hours, keeping along the same river.

The 28th, we proceeded for five hours along the same river.

The 29th, we proceeded for four hours along the same river. There was a village but[on seeing us the inhabitants]fled.

The 30th, we proceeded for five hours along the same river; we debated whether it could be the Carmelo.

The 1st of October, we proceeded for an hour, which brought us near the mouth of the river. Here the expedition remained for five days to explore the circuit made by the mountains. We all agreed that, undoubtedly, we would find the Port of Monterey. Oct.

The 7th, we proceeded for two hours and a half through marshes and swamps. Here was held the council called by the commander of the expedition,[the report of]which is enclosed.

The 8th, we proceeded for four hours, constantly avoiding the marshes and swamps. Here there was an Indian village, according to the report of the pioneers; but, when the entire expedition reached the place, the inhabitants fled. We rested the 9th.

El 10 caminamos como hora y media á caussa de haversse agravado los emfermos, y ser precisso darles los Sacramentos; aqui paramos quatro dias.

El 15 anduvimos hora y media a caussa de los emfermos, y  
1½ paramos en una laguna de mucha agua y pasto.

El 16. anduvimos dos horas, y paramos en la orilla de un  
2 rio con mui poco pasto.

El 17 caminamos dos horas y media parte por cañada entre sierras, y lo restante buen camino haviendose encontrado muchos aguages, y dos rios; paramos cerca del uno inmediato al mar en donde digeron los exploradores podian arrimarse embarcaciones<sup>96</sup> pequeñas resguardadas del norte.

El 18 handuvimos quatro horas costeano el mar, en esta jornada se passó varios aguages, paramos á la orilla de un arroyo que hacia á la mar un estero el que por estar crecido nos detuvo pues el deshého para arriva era barrancoso, y mucho bosque, en este parage havia una caleta resguardada del  
4 norte para embarcaciones pequeñas.

El 19 caminamos quatro y media<sup>97</sup> horas cerca del mar tuvo que componerse diferentes barrancos que havian caussado las aguas; paramos en un riachuelo que desagua á la mar en donde havia una rancheria que á nuestra llegada la encontramos  
4½ dessamparada.

El 20. caminamos 3½ horas cerca de la marina, y paramos en un arroio de mucha agua, y pasto, aqui se descansó dos dias  
3½ por havernos llovido.

El 23 caminamos dos horas y media<sup>98</sup> paramos en un arroyo con mucha agua, y pasto, en donde havia una rancheria de  
2½ 200 gentiles.

El 24 caminamos siete horas mal camino paramos en un arroyo de bastante agua en donde havia una rancheria de  
7 ochenta gentiles, aqui paramos dos dias.

El 27 caminamos dos horas y media mal camino paramos  
2½ en un arroyo abundante de agua y pasto.

El 28 caminamos dos horas cerca de la [del] mar paramos en un arroyo de bastante agua, y pasto aqui hubo descansso un  
2 dia por estar lloviendo.

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<sup>96</sup> embarcaç<sup>as</sup>

<sup>97</sup> m<sup>a</sup>

<sup>98</sup> m<sup>a</sup>

The 10th, we travelled for about an hour and a half because the sick had become worse and it was necessary to administer the sacraments to them. Here we remained for four days. 1769  
Oct.

The 15th, we proceeded for an hour and a half because of the sick and halted in a swamp where there was much water and pasture.

The 16th, we proceeded for two hours, and halted on the bank of a river where there was very little pasture.

The 17th, we travelled for two hours and a half; part of the way was through a canyon between mountains and the remainder on a good road. We found many watering-places and two rivers. We halted beside one of these rivers, close to the sea, where the pioneers declared that it would be possible for small ships to lie sheltered to northward.

The 18th, we proceeded for four hours, skirting the ocean. On this day's march, we passed several watering-places. We halted on the bank of a gully which forms a lagoon where it flows into the sea; as the stream was swollen we were detained, for higher up the banks were precipitous and thickly wooded. At this place, there was a cove for small vessels, sheltered to northward.

The 19th, we travelled for four hours and a half, close to the sea; we had to cross several gorges that had been washed out by the rains. We halted beside a small river that flows into the sea. There was a village which, on our arrival, we found deserted.

The 20th, we travelled for three hours and a half near the shore and halted in a gully where there was much water and pasture. Here we rested for two days on account of the rain.

The 23rd, we travelled for two hours and a half. We halted in a gully where there was much water and pasture, and a village of two hundred natives.

The 24th, we travelled for seven hours on a bad road. We halted in a gully where there was sufficient water and a village of eighty natives. Here we remained for two days.

The 27th, we travelled for two hours and a half on a bad road. We halted in a gully where there was plenty of water and pasture.

The 28th, we travelled for two hours near the ocean. We halted in a gully where there was sufficient water and pasture. Here we had to remain for one day on account of the rain.

El 30 caminamos dos horas y media<sup>99</sup> en donde fue preciso componer algunos arroyos, y hacer dos puentes, paramos á la  
2½ marina con bastante agua pero sin leña.

El 31 caminamos dos horas de mui mal camino de subidas en una sierra mui alta, paramos á lo alto aqui acudieron 25 gentiles, y se despachó al sargento, y ocho soldados . . . a explorar por haver visto unos farallones, y una punta de tierra, y ensenada, nos hallavamos cerca del Puerto<sup>100</sup> de San Francisco segun la historia de Cabrera, aqui nos detuvimos quatro dias.

El 4 de Noviembre<sup>101</sup> caminamos tres horas todo mal camino  
3 paramos sin agua.

El 5 caminamos quatro horas mal camino y lo restante por una cañada llana donde corre un gran brazo de mar de 16 á 20 leguas, el qual dicen los exploradores hace un puerto abrigado  
4 con dos islas en el medio, paramos sin agua.

El 6 caminamos costeando dicho<sup>102</sup> brazo de mar ó puerto, y paramos en un llano poblado de muchas encinas, muchos esteros, y lagunas, y rodeado de muchas rancherias en donde salieron  
3 120 gentiles aqui tuvimos mucha agua, y pasto.

El 7 mandó el Capitan Don<sup>103</sup> Fernando de Ribera saliese el sargento, y ocho soldados á reconoz<sup>104</sup> costeando siempre dicho<sup>105</sup> brazo de mar, ó puerto y haviendo buuelto á los quatro dias, y que no havia encontrado nada quedando dudossos en que si mas adelante podia hallar algo por cuió motivo viendome<sup>106</sup> en altura tan desmedida, y ninguna de las señas de Cabrera de Puerto de Monterrey hice alto, . . . resolvio dicha<sup>107</sup> junta retrocediesse la expediccion, y se buscasse con mas proligidad<sup>108</sup> el puerto lo que se executó, é incluío dicha<sup>109</sup> junta.

Retrocedio la expediccion en 11 de Noviembre parte por las mismas jornadas procurandose á buscar otro camino por ver si seria mas corto, en este dia handuvimos cinco horas por el mismo  
5 camino.

|                    |                          |                         |                         |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 99 m <sup>a</sup>  | 100 p <sup>to</sup>      | 101 Noviem <sup>o</sup> | 102 dho                 |
| 103 d <sup>a</sup> | 104 reconoz <sup>r</sup> | 105 dho                 | 106 viend <sup>ma</sup> |
| 107 dha            | 108 prolig <sup>a</sup>  | 109 dha                 |                         |

The 30th, we travelled for two hours and a half; on the road it was necessary to cross several gullies and to make two bridges. We halted on the shore, having sufficient water but no fire-wood. 1769  
Oct.

The 31st, we travelled for two hours on a very bad road up the slopes of a very high mountain. We halted on the summit where twenty-five natives came [to our camp] and the sergeant with eight soldiers was sent . . . to explore. Having seen some small islands, a point of land, and a bay, [we decided that] we were in the neighborhood of the Port of San Francisco as described in the account of Cabrera Bueno. Here we remained for four days.

The 4th of November, we travelled for three hours; the entire road was bad. We halted without water. Nov.

The 5th, we travelled for four hours [part of the way] on a bad road and the remainder through a level canyon. [Before us] extended a great arm of the sea, sixteen to twenty leagues [in extent], which the pioneers said formed a sheltered port with two islands in the middle. We halted without water.

The 6th, we travelled, skirting the shore of this arm of the sea or port and halted in a level place, thickly grown with oak trees, [having] many lagoons and swamps, and surrounded by many villages from which there came out [to meet us] one hundred and twenty natives. Here we had much water and pasture.

The 7th, Captain Fernando de Rivera commanded the sergeant and eight soldiers to go out and explore. All the time [they were gone] they skirted the shore of this arm of the sea or port; they returned after four days and [reported] that they had found nothing, leaving us in doubt as to whether we could find anything farther on. For this reason, seeing that we were in too high a latitude and without any of the indications of the Port of Monterey as given by Cabrera Bueno, we halted . . . the council decided that the expedition should return and that the port should be sought for with greater care. This [decision] was acted upon and [the report of] the council is enclosed.

The expedition turned back on the 11th of November [making its way] partly by the same marches, [but] endeavoring always to find another road to see if it would be shorter. On this day we proceeded for five hours over the road by which we had come.

- El 12 handuvimos cinco horas por el mismo camino y la  
 5 misma jornada.  
 2½ El 13 handuvimos 2½ por el mismo camino.  
 2½ El 14 anduvimos 2½ horas por el mismo camino y jornada.  
 3 El 15 anduvimos tres horas por el mismo camino, y jornada.  
 El 16 handuvimos tres horas y media<sup>110</sup> habiendo hecho jor-  
 3½ nada y media.  
 El 17 handuvimos jornada y media que fue de quatro horas  
 4 por el mismo camino.  
 El 18 handuvimos jornada y media<sup>111</sup> que seria de quatro  
 4 horas por el mismo camino.  
 3 El 19 la misma jornada, y camino que seria de tres horas.  
 El 20 handuvimos quatro horas y media<sup>112</sup> haciendo dos jor-  
 4½ nadas por el mismo camino.  
 3½ El 21 handuvimos dos jornadas que serian de 3 horas y media.  
 El 22 handuvimos jornada y media que seria de 3½ horas: el  
 23 descanso.  
 El 24 handuvimos dos jornadas de quatro horas por el mismo  
 camino.  
 4 El 25 handuvimos á la Punta de Pinos que fue de 4 horas.  
 El 26 handuvimos dos horas y media al pie de la Sierra de  
 Santa Lucia, paramos como havia determinado la junta, donde  
 salio el Capitan Don Fernando de Rivera á bolver á explorar  
 dicha<sup>113</sup> sierra internando mas en ella quanto pudo, y dio cuenta

110 m<sup>a</sup>111 m<sup>a</sup>112 m<sup>a</sup>

113 dha

The 12th, we proceeded for five hours over the road by which we had come and[made]the same distance[as on the outward journey]. 1769 Nov.

The 13th, we proceeded for two hours and a half over the road by which we had come.

The 14th, we proceeded for two hours and a half over the road by which we had come and[made]the same distance[as on the outward journey].

The 15th, we proceeded for three hours over the road by which we had come and[made]the same distance[as on the outward journey].

The 16th, we proceeded for three hours and a half having made[the same distance as in]a march and a half[on the outward journey].

The 17th, we proceeded[as far as in]a march and a half[on the outward journey]which was four hours[travel]over the road by which we had come.

The 18th, we proceeded[as far as in]a march and a half[on the outward journey]which was four hours[travel] over the road by which we had come.

The 19th,[we made]the same distance[as on the outward journey]over the road by which we had come, which was three hours[travel].

The 20th, we proceeded for four hours and a half making[the same distance as in]two marches[on the outward journey], over the road by which we had come.

The 21st, we proceeded[as far as in]two marches[on the outward journey]which was three and a half hours[travel].

The 22nd, we proceeded[as far as in]a march and a half[on the outward journey]which was three and a half hours[travel]. The 23rd we rested.

The 24th, we proceeded for two marches[of the outward journey, which took]four hours over the road by which we had come.

The 25th, we proceeded to the Punta de Pinos, which took four hours.

The 26th, we proceeded for two hours and a half to the foot of the Sierra de Santa Lucía. We halted, as the council had decided. Here Captain Fernando de Rivera set out to explore this range again; he penetrated it as much further[than on the

no haver encontrado dicho<sup>114</sup> Puerto de Monterrey desde la buelta de las cercanias del Puerto de San Francisco<sup>115</sup> se deshizo en 18 dias lo que costó á la ida quarenta y tres á causa de la multitud de enfermos.

2½ El dia 10 de Diciembre<sup>116</sup> de [17]69 haviendose determinado regressase la expedicion á San Diego como consta de la tercera consulta que incluio, caminamos<sup>117</sup> por la propria senda, y jornada que haviamos hecho á la yda, que seria de dos horas, y media paramos en una laguna cerca de la Punta de Pinos y ensenada donde se reconoce podia haver estado el Puerto de Monterrey.

6 El 11 caminamos la misma jornada por el mismo camino que<sup>118</sup> seria de 6 horas.

5 El 12 caminamos cinco horas por el mismo camino y paramos en el mismo parage en donde havia una rancheria<sup>119</sup> de quarenta gentiles.

6 El 13 caminamos seis horas por el mismo camino y propria jornada.

5 El 14 caminamos cinco horas, por el mismo camino y jornada.

5 El 15 caminamos cinco horas por el mismo parage y jornada, aqui se aparecio una rancheria como de 50 personas.

5½ El 16 caminamos cinco y media<sup>120</sup> horas por el mismo camino, y jornada.

4½ El 17 handuvimos dos jornadas de 4½ horas las mismas que haviamos hecho á la yda.

2½ El 18 caminamos dos horas y media<sup>121</sup> por la misma jornada, y camino encumbrando la sierra.

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<sup>114</sup> dho

<sup>118</sup> q°

<sup>115</sup> San Fran<sup>co</sup>

<sup>119</sup> Rancher<sup>a</sup>

<sup>116</sup> Diciem°

<sup>120</sup> m<sup>a</sup>

<sup>117</sup> caminam°

<sup>121</sup> m<sup>a</sup>

outward journey] as he was able, and reported that he had not found the Port of Monterey. Since turning back from the neighborhood of the Port of San Francisco, we traversed again in eighteen days the [distance] that required forty-three on the outward journey because of the great number of sick. 1769  
Nov.

The 10th of December, 1769, it having been decided that the expedition should return to San Diego as appears from [the report of] the third conference which is enclosed, we travelled by the path over which we had come and [covered the same] distance that we had on the outward journey, which was two hours and a half [travel]. We halted at a swamp near the Punta de Pinos and the bay which, it was thought, might have been the Port of Monterey. Dec.

The 11th, we travelled the same distance [as on the outward journey] over the road by which we had come, which was six hours [travel].

The 12th, we travelled for five hours over the road by which we had come, and halted at the same place [as before] where there was a village of forty natives.

The 13th, we travelled for six hours over the road by which we had come and [made] the same distance [as on the outward journey].

The 14th, we travelled for five hours over the road by which we had come and [made the same] distance [as on the outward journey].

The 15th, we travelled for five hours over the country through which we had come and [made the same] distance [as on the outward journey]; here we come upon a village of about fifty persons.

The 16th, we travelled for five hours and a half over the road by which we had come and [made the same] distance [as on the outward journey].

The 17th, we proceeded for four and a half hours [making] two marches [which were] the same that we had made on the outward journey.

The 18th, we travelled for two hours and a half [making] the same distance [as on the outward journey], and ascending the range [by] the road [over which we had come].

El 19 caminamos tres horas pasando lo mas aspero de la sierra en donde havia bastante nieve hicimos la misma jornada, aqui hubo descanso un dia.

El 21 hichimos dos jornadas de las que antes teniamos hechas, y salimos de dicha<sup>122</sup> sierra; aqui se presentó un arriero de los dos que se havian ydo desde la Punta de Pinos dando noticia quedava el otro en la sierra con tres Indios nuestros que estaban con el explicando ser la sierra mas aspera que havia visto en su vida, que con muchissimo trabajo havia podido pasar por la orilla del mar . . . en toda la orilla del mar, no tan solo señas de puerto, pero ni aun ensenadas, lo que nos acavó de sacar de la duda que no tenia ya nadie pudiese quedar dicho<sup>123</sup> puerto, en este dia se handuvo cinco horas, y se descansó el 22.

El 23 caminamos jornada y media<sup>124</sup> de las hechas á la benida que seria de quatro horas, y media<sup>125</sup> aqui aparecio una rancheria de 50 gentiles, y en la misma jornada vimos otra de quarenta.

El 24 handuvimos cinco horas, y hicimos jornada<sup>126</sup> y media de las antecedentes; aqui aparecio una rancheria de sessenta perssonas que no vimos á la yda.

El 25 caminamos quatro horas, y media por el mismo camino aqui vimos 30 gentiles que no se havian visto á la yda.

El 26 caminamos seis horas, y hicimos dos jornadas de las de yda; aqui se vieron 60 gentiles que no se havian visto antes.

El 27 handuvimos quatro horas por<sup>127</sup> la misma jornada; se paró en una cañada llamada de los oxos[osos] por los muchos que havia; aqui nos llovio, por cuio motivo se descansó el 28.

El 29 caminamos tres horas por diferente rumbo que haviamos llevado á la ida; paramos en el plan que se le pussó de los berros; aqui se aparecio un gentil mui obsequioso, y temido

122 dha

123 dho

124 m<sup>a</sup>125 m<sup>a</sup>

The 19th, we travelled for three hours, passing the most difficult part of the range on which there was not a little snow; we made the same distance[as on the outward journey]. Here we rested one day. 1769  
Dec.

The 21st, we made[the same distance as on]two of the marches that we had made on the previous journey and got out of these mountains. Here one of the two muleteers, that had deserted at the Punta de Pinos, presented himself[and]informed us that the other was still in the mountains with three of our Indians who were with him. He declared that this range was the most rugged that he had seen in his life,[and]that,[only]with the greatest labor, he had been able to make his way along the coast . . . on the whole coast, not only were there no indications of a port, but there were not even inlets; this information entirely removed the doubt, which[probably]no one now entertained, that the port might be there. This day we proceeded for five hours and rested on the 22nd.

The 23rd, we travelled[as far as in]a march and a half of those made in coming, which was four and a half hours[travel]. In this place we came upon a village of fifty natives and, on the same march, we saw another of forty.

The 24th, we proceeded for five hours and we made[a distance equal to]a march and a half on the previous journey. Here we came upon a village of sixty inhabitants which we did not see on the outward journey.

The 25th, we travelled for four hours and a half over the road by which we had come. Here we saw thirty natives that had not been seen on the outward journey.

The 26th, we travelled for six hours and made[the same distance as in]two of the marches on the outward journey. Here we saw sixty natives that we had not previously seen.

The 27th, we proceeded for four hours[making] the same distance[as on the outward journey]. We halted in a canyon called the Cañada de los Osos on account of the number[of bears]that it had. Here it rained and for this reason we rested on the 28th.

The 29th, we travelled for three hours by a route different from that we had taken on the outward journey. We halted in the plain which is named the Plan de los Berros. Here a most obsequious native came up and, being apprehensive among[us]

- entre todas . . . un presente de un texido entreverado de  
 3 pluma hermosa y parecia en su orden felpa y muchas semillas.  
 4 El 30 caminamos quatro horas la misma jornada, y camino.  
 El 31 handuvimos cinco horas, la misma jornada<sup>128</sup> y camino.  
 El 1º de Henero de 1770. handuvimos quatro<sup>129</sup> horas por el  
 4 mismo camino y jornada.  
 El 2 handubimos quatro horas por<sup>130</sup> el mismo camino y jor-  
 4 nada.  
 El 3 handuvimos quatro horas por<sup>131</sup> el mismo camino y jor-  
 4 nada.  
 El 4 handubimos seis horas, se hicieron dos jornadas, las  
 6 mismas que se havian hecho.  
 El 5 handuvimos quatro horas por la orilla del mar que es  
 4 yá la Canal de Santa Barbara, por el mismo camino y jornada.  
 El 6 handuvimos como quatro horas por el mismo camino, y  
 4 jornada, no faltó pescado para<sup>132</sup> el real.<sup>133</sup>  
 El 7 caminamos como quatro horas la misma jornada, y  
 4 camino, aqui se probeyó algo de pescado y semillas.  
 El 8 handuvimos como quatro horas por el mismo camino, y  
 4 jornada, tamvien se encontró algo de pescado.  
 El 9 handuvimos como tres horas y media por el mismo ca-  
 3½ mino, y jornada.  
 El 10 handuvimos algo mas de tres jornadas de las hechas  
 que seria como de 6 horas de camino, paramos en el pueblo de

126 jorn<sup>da</sup>127 p<sup>r</sup>128 jorn<sup>da</sup>129 quat<sup>o</sup>130 p<sup>r</sup>131 p<sup>r</sup>132 p<sup>ra</sup>133 R<sup>i</sup>

all . . . a present of a fabric interwoven with beautiful 1769  
feathers which in its arrangement looked like plush[covered <sup>Dec.</sup>  
with]countless little seeds.

The 30th, we travelled for four hours[and made]the same distance[as on the outward journey over the]road[by which we had come].

The 31st, we proceeded for five hours[and made]the same distance[as on the outward journey over the]road[by which we had come].

The 1st of January, 1770, we proceeded for four hours over 1770  
the road by which we had come and[made the same]distance[as <sup>Jan.</sup>  
on the outward journey].

The 2nd, we proceeded for four hours over the road by which we had come and[made the same]distance[as on the outward journey].

The 3rd, we proceeded for four hours over the road by which we had come and[made the same]distance[as on the outward journey].

The 4th, we proceeded for six hours and made[the same distance as in]two marches on the outward journey.

The 5th, we proceeded for four hours along the beach, which is that of the Santa Bárbara channel, over the road by which we had come, and[made the same]distance[as on the outward journey].

The 6th, we proceeded for about four hours over the road by which we had come and[made the same]distance[as on the outward journey]. There was no lack of fish for the camp.

The 7th, we travelled for about four hours[and made]the same distance[as on the outward journey]over the road by which we had come. Here we were provided with some fish and grain.

The 8th, we proceeded for about four hours over the road by which we had come and[made the same]distance[as on the outward journey. Here]also, we obtained some fish.

The 9th, we proceeded for about three hours and a half over the road by which we had come and[made the same]distance[as on the outward journey].

The 10th, we proceeded[for a distance]somewhat greater than [we had made in]three marches on the outward journey, which was about six hours travel. We halted in the town of La

la Carpinteria, en donde esperavamos mucha provision de pescado, y quasi no hubo nada.

El 11 handuvimos como 6 horas algo mas de dos jornadas antecedentes, paramos en el ultimo pueblo que dexamos la canal, todo el tiempo que se há handado por dicha<sup>134</sup> canal hemos experimentado un temperamento<sup>135</sup> mui benigno, y quasi calor, esto en Henero con un cielo mui claro, lo que no tuvimos á la yda en el mes de Agosto, pues no se experimentó mas que neblinas y vientos.

El 12 caminamos mas de siete horas tomandose<sup>136</sup> diferente rumbo del que trugimos atravesando una sierra que hace punta á la mar, cerca por donde salimos de la canal haviendo handado un hermosissimo llano que hace el rio por donde antes haviamos ido paramos en una rancheria que se compondria de 40 gentiles.

El 13 caminamos como cinco horas siguiendo la derecera para el valle del encino, en donde el camino no fue mui bueno se paró en una rancheria<sup>137</sup> como de 50 gentiles.

El 14 caminamos como cinco horas por diferente camino, y paramos en una rancheria<sup>138</sup> que habria como treinta gentiles.

El 15 anduvimos siete horas de mal camino, y caimos al deseado llano del encino.

El 16 caminamos quatro horas tomando otro camino del que haviamos trahido, paramos en un corto aguage, y se encontró por el camino una rancheria como de sessenta gentiles.

El 17 handuvimos como cinco horas haciendo dos jornadas de las antecedentes, y salimos al llano de la puente, frente de la gran sierra nevada y passamos el rio nombrado de la Porci[ú]n-  
cula.

El 18 handubimos como seis horas por diferente rumbo, que por ser mas corto se hicieron tres jornadas.

El 19 handuvimos cinco horas haciendosse dos jornadas de las mismas hechas á la ida, en este dia nos llovio mucho.

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<sup>134</sup> dha

<sup>135</sup> temperam<sup>to</sup>

<sup>136</sup> tomand<sup>se</sup>

<sup>137</sup> Ranch<sup>a</sup>

<sup>138</sup> Rancher<sup>a</sup>

Carpintería where we expected[to find]a plentiful supply of fish, 1770  
but it had hardly any. Jan.

The 11th, we proceeded for six hours[and made a distance] somewhat greater than in two marches on the previous journey. We halted in the last town before leaving the channel. All the time we have been moving along the[Santa Bárbara]channel we have experienced a very genial temperature and almost heat; this, too, in January with a perfectly clear sky which we did not have, in the month of August, on the outward journey, when we experienced nothing but fogs and winds.

The 12th, we travelled for more than seven hours, taking a route different from that by which we had come and crossing a range that projects into the sea. Near this we left the channel, having crossed a most beautiful level stretch made by the river along which we had come on the outward journey. We halted in a village of forty natives.

The 13th, we travelled for about five hours, following the direct road through the Valle del Encino where the road was not very good. We halted in a village of about fifty natives.

The 14th, we travelled for about five hours by a different road and halted in a village which had about thirty natives.

The 15th, we proceeded for seven hours on a bad road and descended to the Llano del Encino to which we had been looking forward.

The 16th, we travelled for four hours, taking a road different from that by which we had come. We halted where there was a small watering-place, having, on the way, come to a village of about sixty natives.

The 17th, we proceeded for about five hours, making[the same distance as in]two marches on the previous journey, and came out on the Llano de la Puente, opposite the great sierra of snow-covered mountains, and crossed the river which is called the Porciúncula.

The 18th, we proceeded for about six hours by a different route; as it was shorter, we made[the same distance as in]three marches[on the outward journey].

The 19th, we proceeded for five hours making[the same distance as in]two marches on the outward journey. On this day there was much rain.

El 20 se handuvieron cinco horas, se hicieron dos jornadas  
5 por el mismo camino.

El 21 handuvimos como cinco horas por el mismo camino que  
5 fue preciso, por ser menos la agua que á la yda.

El 22 hicimos cinco horas que fueron 2½ jornadas de las ante-  
5 cedentes.

El 23 handuvimos como seis horas que fueron tres jornadas  
6 de las primeras.

El 24 handubimos como 5 horas que<sup>139</sup> fueron dos jornadas de las antecedentes, en este dia se llevo a San Diego dando gracias á Dios de no haver perecido siquiera un hombre con tantos trabajos, y necesidades, se hán passado; pues hemos benido ateni- dos á nuestra buelta á la gran providencia de Dios, sin tener mas socorro humano, que en viendonos en extrema necesidad<sup>140</sup> matar mulas para nuestro preciso sustento.

Encontramos á San Diego con la escolta cabal de los ocho hom- bres de cuera que havia dejado, los tres padres havia, pero de los catorce voluntarios que havian quedado ocho muertos, y el San Carlos dado fondo en el mismo parage que lo dexamos, sin haver parecido ni San Joseph,<sup>141</sup> ni el Principe en todo este tiempo que seria el uno ocho meses que devia salir de Huaimas, y el otro siete que estava fuera de este puerto, por cuio motivo por la falta de viveres se tubo junta y se resolvió para poder mantener mas este puerto saliesse el Capitan del Presidio Don<sup>142</sup> Fernando de Ribera con una fuerte partida para que al mismo tiempo passase á Californias y condugesse el ganado que está destinado para esta mision y lo restante de la expedicion<sup>143</sup> mantener este puerto tan importante, esperando el consuelo de que Dios nos deje ver algun barco.

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<sup>139</sup> q<sup>o</sup>

<sup>140</sup> necess<sup>d</sup>

<sup>141</sup> Jph

<sup>142</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>143</sup> exped<sup>on</sup>

The 20th, we proceeded for five hours; we made[the same distance as in]two marches[on the outward journey]over the road <sup>1770</sup>  
by which we had come. Jan.

The 21st, we proceeded for about five hours over the road by which we had come, which was necessary because there was less water than on the outward journey.

The 22nd, we made a march of five hours,[and made the same distance as in] two marches on the previous journey.

The 23rd, we proceeded for six hours[and made the same distance as in]three marches on the former journey.

The 24th, we proceeded for five hours,[and made the same distance as in]two marches on the previous journey. On this day we arrived at San Diego, giving thanks to God that, notwithstanding the great labors and privations we had undergone, not a single man had perished. Indeed we had accomplished our return march, through the great providence of God, without other human aid except that, when we were in dire need, we killed some mules for our necessary sustenance.

We found at San Diego that the three fathers were there with the entire guard of eight soldiers in leather jackets which had been left; but of the fourteen volunteers, who had remained, eight were dead. The *San Carlos* was anchored in the same place where we had left her; but, during all this time, neither the *San Joseph* nor *El Principe*, had arrived, although it was eight months since the former was to leave Guaymas and seven months since the latter had left this port. For this reason, and because of the lack of provisions, a council was held, and it was resolved that, in order to make it possible to hold this port longer, Don Fernando de Rivera, captain of the presidio[of Loreto], should set out with a strong force so that he might go to[Lower]California and also bring back the herd of cattle which was intended for this mission. The remainder of the expedition was to hold this important port, hoping that God might grant us the comfort of sighting some ship.

NUMERO<sup>1</sup> 1°—PRIMERA JUNTA DE GUERRA DE LA  
EXPEDIZION<sup>2</sup> DE TIERRA QUE PASABE EN SOLICI-  
TUD DEL PUERTO DE MONTERREY EN 4 DE OCTUBRE  
DE 1769.

Copia Mui Señores mios: Oi hace ochenta y tres dias que há salido  
Nº 1 esta expedicion de mi cargo del Puerto de San<sup>3</sup> Diego, situado  
en 33 grados<sup>4</sup> segun la cedula real<sup>5</sup> para dirigirnos a nuestro<sup>6</sup>  
destino de Monterrey situado en 37., y contemplando que no tan  
solo há sido tiempo suficiente, sino aun sobrado en el camino que  
émos andado para llegar a dicho<sup>7</sup> destino, y que segun por la  
historia de Cabrera, por<sup>8</sup> las señas que dá èra infalible su hallada  
esperando de un instante para otro dicho<sup>9</sup> puerto, y reconocido,  
solo hemos encontrado segun manifiesta el Capitan Don<sup>10</sup> Fer-  
nando de Rivera que lo há ido à explorar, que lo que devia ser  
Rio Carmelo, es solo arroio; y lo que devia ser puerto, una pe-  
queña ensenada; y lo que era lagunas grandes, lagunillas, y lo  
que devia ser puerto solo una ensenada; confuso yá en la espe-  
ranza de hallar el puerto, y la llanura tan grande que manifiesta  
el pais, y que es preciso para encontrar dicho<sup>11</sup> puerto, si debemos  
creher la historia se há de encontrar primero la Sierra de Santa  
Lucia, para cuio viage reconosco es menester mucho tiempo, hè  
determinado nos juntémos todos los señores<sup>12</sup>, oficiales mis com-  
pañeros, y resolbamos lo que mas importa al servicio de ambas  
magestades, y á nuestro<sup>13</sup> onor; suplicando tambien a los Reveren-  
dos Padres<sup>14</sup> Gomez, y Crespi se dignen asistir á dicha<sup>15</sup> junta =  
Hago presente á Vñs hallarnos en el dia con onze soldados en-  
fermos del mal de loanda, de estos, los ocho tullidos, que la esta-  
cion del tiempo causará como es natural maiores efectos de esta

|                             |                                               |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <sup>1</sup> N°             | <sup>2</sup> Expediz <sup>n</sup>             | <sup>3</sup> S <sup>n</sup> | <sup>4</sup> gr <sup>a</sup>   |
| <sup>5</sup> R <sup>l</sup> | <sup>6</sup> nrō                              | <sup>7</sup> dho            | <sup>8</sup> p <sup>r</sup>    |
| <sup>9</sup> dho            | <sup>10</sup> Cap <sup>n</sup> d <sup>a</sup> | <sup>11</sup> dho           | <sup>12</sup> S <sup>res</sup> |
| <sup>13</sup> nrē           | <sup>14</sup> RR. PP.                         | <sup>15</sup> dhas          |                                |

NUMBER 1—FIRST COUNCIL OF WAR OF THE  
LAND-EXPEDITION WHICH WENT IN SEARCH OF  
THE PORT OF MONTEREY. HELD ON THE 4TH OF  
OCTOBER, 1769.

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Gentlemen: To-day eighty-three days have elapsed since this expedition, in accordance with the royal order, set out under my command from the Port of San Diego, situated in latitude 33°, to proceed to Monterey, our destination, situated in latitude 37°.

Considering that the time we have been on the road has not only been sufficient but longer than necessary to reach that destination; and considering that, according to the indications which Cabrera Bueno gives in his account, it was inevitable that we should find it;[now]having examined[the country], expecting every moment[to come upon]the port, we have only found, as Captain Fernando de Rivera who went to explore declares, that what should be the Carmelo River is merely a gully, and that what should be a port is a small inlet, that what were[described] as great lakes are mere ponds, and that what should be a port is only a bay;[I am, therefore,]now disturbed in the hope of finding the port, seeing so great a stretch of level ground as lies before us, and[considering]that—if we are to believe the account [of Cabrera Bueno]—in order to reach the port it is necessary that we first come to the Sierra de Santa Lucía, a journey for which, I recognise, much time is required,—I have decided to hold a council with all my fellow officers that we may determine what is best for the service of their Majesties, and most consistent with our honor. I have also requested Fathers Gomez and Crespí to be good enough to attend this council.

I call your attention to the fact that we find ourselves to-day with eleven soldiers sick with the scurvy—of whom eight are disabled—and that the season of the year will naturally produce greater effects of this sort. The provisions are reduced to fifty

especie. Los viveres se reducen à cinquenta costales de arina, doze tercios de carne, quatro de legumbres; doi esta noticia para . . . que combinadas todas las circunstancias se pueda deliberar con mas acierto, y Dios conserve á Vñs muchos y felizes años. Octubre quatro de mil setecientos sesenta y nueve años. B. L. M. de Vñs su áfecto y seguro servidor = Gaspar de Portolá = debemos firmar todos su parecer á continuacion; y si gustaren los Reverendos Padres<sup>16</sup> haran lo mismo = A los Reverendos Padres<sup>17</sup> [,] Padre<sup>18</sup> Gomez, y Padre<sup>19</sup> Crespi = Capitan Don<sup>20</sup> Fernando de Rivera = Capitan Don<sup>21</sup> Pedro Fages = Señor Don<sup>22</sup> Miguel Constansó.

Parecer de Don<sup>22</sup> Miguel Constansó, en virtud de la carta que<sup>24</sup> escribe el Comandante de la expedizion<sup>25</sup> dize lo siguiente. Que en atencion á no haberse encontrado el Puerto de Monterrey, segun todos podian presumir despues de haberse atrabesado una sierra que con artículo<sup>26</sup> fundamento se creia ser la de Santa<sup>27</sup> Lucia pegada á la qual debe estar dicho<sup>28</sup> puerto, segun noticias antiguas infiere dicho<sup>29</sup> oficial, que se debe buscar el Puerto de Monterrey mas adelante = Al presente se considera, por<sup>30</sup> los treinta y seis grados y quarenta y dos minutos de latitud; el Puerto de Monterrey se dize estar en los treinta y siete grados, y tal vez puede pasar de ellos, por<sup>31</sup> lo que seria bueno que se reconociese la costa hasta los treinta y siete, y medio, y espero que mediante esta dilixencia, ò se há de encontrar el dicho<sup>32</sup> puerto, ò moralmente se podrá afirmar que no existe en el dia = Miguel Constanso.

Voto de Don<sup>33</sup> Pedro Fages: En atencion à la carta del Comandante<sup>34</sup> de la expedizion que respecto no caber en mi la menor duda de quedarse el Puerto de Monterrey á trás segun . . . á explorado el Capitan Don<sup>35</sup> Fernando de Rivera y Moncada, y no estar en los treinta y siete grados segun la observazion<sup>36</sup> de Don<sup>37</sup> Miguel Constansó, es mi parecer que se explore la costa hasta los treinta y siete y medio, y algo mas si

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<sup>16</sup> RR. PP.

<sup>20</sup> C<sup>a</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>24</sup> q<sup>a</sup>

<sup>28</sup> dho

<sup>32</sup> dho

<sup>36</sup> observaz<sup>a</sup>

<sup>17</sup> RR. PP.

<sup>21</sup> C<sup>a</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>25</sup> expediz<sup>a</sup>

<sup>29</sup> dho

<sup>33</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>37</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>18</sup> P.

<sup>22</sup> S<sup>or</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>26</sup> arto

<sup>30</sup> p<sup>r</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Comand<sup>te</sup>

<sup>19</sup> P.

<sup>23</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>27</sup> S<sup>ta</sup>

<sup>31</sup> p<sup>r</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Cap<sup>a</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

sacks of flour, twelve packs of meat, and four of vegetables. I give this information in order . . . that with all the details before us we may be able to consult with greater intelligence. May God preserve you many happy years. October 4, 1769. Your affectionate and devoted servant, Gaspar de Portolá. Let us all subscribe our opinions one after another; and, if they so desire, the reverend fathers may do the same.

[Addressed] to the reverend fathers, Father Gomez and Father Crespi; Captain Fernando de Rivera; Captain Pedro Fages; Don Miguel Costansó.

Opinion of Don Miguel Costansó—In response to the letter written by the commander of the expedition he makes the following statement: In consideration of the fact that we have not come upon the Port of Monterey—as we all had expected[to find it] after crossing a mountain range which we firmly believed to be that of Santa Lucía, at the foot of which the port must be, according to the old accounts—this officer thinks that it is necessary to seek for the Port of Monterey farther on. At present, he thinks, they are in  $36^{\circ} 42'$  [north] latitude. The Port of Monterey is said to be in latitude  $37^{\circ}$ , and it may be even higher. On this account it would be well to explore the coast as far north as latitude  $37^{\circ} 30'$ , and he hopes that by means of this endeavor they will either find the port, or be morally justified in asserting that it no longer exists. Miguel Costansó.

The vote of Don Pedro Fages—In response to the letter of the commander of the expedition[I say]that, as there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the Port of Monterey lies behind us according to . . . Captain Fernando de Rivera y Moncada has explored, and that it does not lie in latitude  $37^{\circ}$ , according to the statement of Don Miguel Costansó,—in my opinion the coast should be explored as far as  $37^{\circ} 30'$ , and a little farther if

se puede á fin de que se encuentre el mencionado puerto, y si no se encontrase que nos establescamos á donde parezca á los demas señores mas combeniente = Pedro Fages.

Dictamen del Capitan Don<sup>38</sup> Fernando de Rivera y Moncada en atenzion<sup>39</sup> á la carta del Comandante<sup>40</sup> que se dèn quatro, seis ú ocho dias de descanso, assi para los enfermos, como por<sup>41</sup> necesitarlo precissamente las mulas de silla, y que se siga el viage en la forma misma que se há traido, no siendo de parecer que se quede el real<sup>42</sup> aqui, y salga alguna partida á explorar largo, respecto á que para hacerse juzga por combeniente debia ser un numero competente para resistir á los gentiles caso de alguna novedad, lo que no puede ser por el corto numero de hombres, para resguardo de real,<sup>43</sup> mulada, y exploracion; esto dize despues de haber atravesado una sierra alta, que nos forso á dexar la plaia, y el rumbo que trahiamos, y haviendo salido á este parage en donde nos hallabamos, y hido á explorar, y haviendo tenido dicha<sup>44</sup> sierra por<sup>45</sup> la de Santa<sup>46</sup> Lucia, y visto una punta de pinos mui poblada hasta la misma mar. Viò cerca de la sierra alta un arroio con razonable cantidad de agua corriente, y de allí abrà legua y media, ó dos á la Punta de Pinos que despues de ella, no hace la mar otra cosa que ensenada bastante descubierta por<sup>47</sup> lo que infiere que los . . . parages padezcan algun genero de equivoco, y se arrimen bastante buscando el puerto á dicha<sup>48</sup> Punta de Pinos de donde se pudieron ver, esto es caso de que nos establecieramos en alguna parte lo qual aún no lo juzga por combeniente = Fernando de Ribera y Moncada.

Oido con reflexion todos los pareceres de los señores<sup>49</sup> oficiales que me acompañan en esta expedicion es mi voto que descansen la expedicion en este parage el termino de seis dias, y que continùe su marcha en busca del Puerto de Monterrey hasta tanto que las fuerzas humanas puedan, y en este caso, se èlegirá parage para establecerse lo mejor que se pueda, y que no se salga á exploraciones largas en atencion á que en ida y buelta se gastaria mucho tiempo = Gaspar de Portolá.

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<sup>38</sup> Cap<sup>n</sup> d<sup>n</sup>

<sup>39</sup> atenz<sup>n</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Comand<sup>te</sup>

<sup>41</sup> p<sup>r</sup>

<sup>42</sup> R<sup>l</sup>

<sup>43</sup> R<sup>l</sup>

<sup>44</sup> dha

<sup>45</sup> p<sup>r</sup>

<sup>46</sup> S<sup>ta</sup>

<sup>47</sup> p<sup>r</sup>

<sup>48</sup> dha

<sup>49</sup> S<sup>res</sup>

possible, in order to reach the port and, if we do not find it, to establish ourselves in whatever place seems most convenient to the other gentlemen. Pedro Fages.

Opinion of Captain Fernando de Rivera y Moncada in response to the letter of the commander—[He thinks] they should devote four, six or eight days to rest—as much for the sake of the sick as that it was absolutely necessary for the saddle-mules—and that they then continue the journey in the same way as they had done heretofore. It was not his opinion that the camp should be continued here and that a party should go out to explore for a considerable distance, inasmuch as to do this he considered it necessary that [the party] should be sufficiently large to resist the natives in case of any danger, and as, on account of the small number of men, it was not possible to guard the camp, the mule-train, and the exploring party [all at the same time]. This [is his opinion], he says after having crossed a very high range of mountains which forced them to abandon the shore and the direction they were following; and after having reached the place where they find themselves; and after having explored and taken this range to be the Sierra de Santa Lucía; and having seen a point of pines, well wooded clear to the sea. He saw near the high range a gully with a moderate amount of running water; from this place it was probably a league and a half or two leagues to the point of pines, beyond which point there is only a bay which is quite exposed. From this he infers that the . . . places, suffer from a certain ambiguity, and that they had come far enough in search of the port [when they had reached] this point of pines as from this they could get [a distant view]. This [argument is presented] in case we were to establish ourselves in some place, which, however, he did not consider advisable. Fernando de Rivera y Moncada.

Having heard and considered attentively all the opinions of the officers who are with me on this expedition, it is my vote that the expedition rest in this place for a period of six days, and that it should continue its march in quest of the Port of Monterey as far as is humanly possible. In this case, a place will be selected to establish ourselves as well as possible, and no long excursion will be undertaken inasmuch as in the going and coming much time would be lost. Gaspar de Portolá.

Conclusion de la junta celebrada en el dia de la fecha. Boto de Don<sup>50</sup> Miguel Costansor. Se combiene en que en el termino de seis dias salga toda la expedicion junta = Miguel Costanso. Boto de Don<sup>51</sup> Pedro Fages. Se combiene en que en el termino de seis dias salga toda la expedicion junta. Pedro Fages. Voto del segundo comandante de la expedizion<sup>52</sup> Don<sup>53</sup> Fernando de Rivera. Se conforma en los seis dias de termino á la expedicion para que descanse = Fernando<sup>54</sup> de Rivera y Moncada. Conclusion del Comandante de la expedicion en que vota y combiene como todos en que continûe la expedicion su marcha dentro del termino de seis dias = Gaspar de Portolá. Voto del Reverendisimo Padre<sup>55</sup> Gomez en que se conforma de que en el termino de seis dias salga la expedicion = Fray Francisco<sup>56</sup> Gomez. Voto del Reverendisimo Padre<sup>57</sup> Crespi en que dice se conforma en los mismos terminos de la conclusion de la junta = Fray<sup>58</sup> Juan Crespi = Octubre 4 de 1769.

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<sup>50</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>54</sup> Fern<sup>do</sup>

<sup>58</sup> Fr.

<sup>51</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>55</sup> Rmô. P.

<sup>52</sup> expediz<sup>a</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Fr. Fran<sup>co</sup>

<sup>53</sup> d<sup>a</sup>

<sup>57</sup> Rmô. P.

Conclusion of the council held on this date.

Vote of Don Miguel Costansó—He concurs in that, at the expiration of six days, the whole expedition set out together. Miguel Costansó.

Vote of Don Pedro Fages—He concurs in that, at the expiration of six days, the whole expedition set out together. Pedro Fages.

Vote of Don Fernando de Rivera y Moncada, second in command of the expedition—He agrees that the expedition rest for a period of six days. Fernando de Rivera y Moncada.

Decision of the commander of the expedition—He votes and concurs with the others, in that the expedition continue its march at the end of six days. Gaspar de Portolá.

Vote of Father Gomez—He agrees that the expedition set out at the end of six days. Father Francisco Gomez.

Vote of Father Crespi—He says that he agrees in the words of the decision of the council. Father Juan Crespi.

October 4, 1769.



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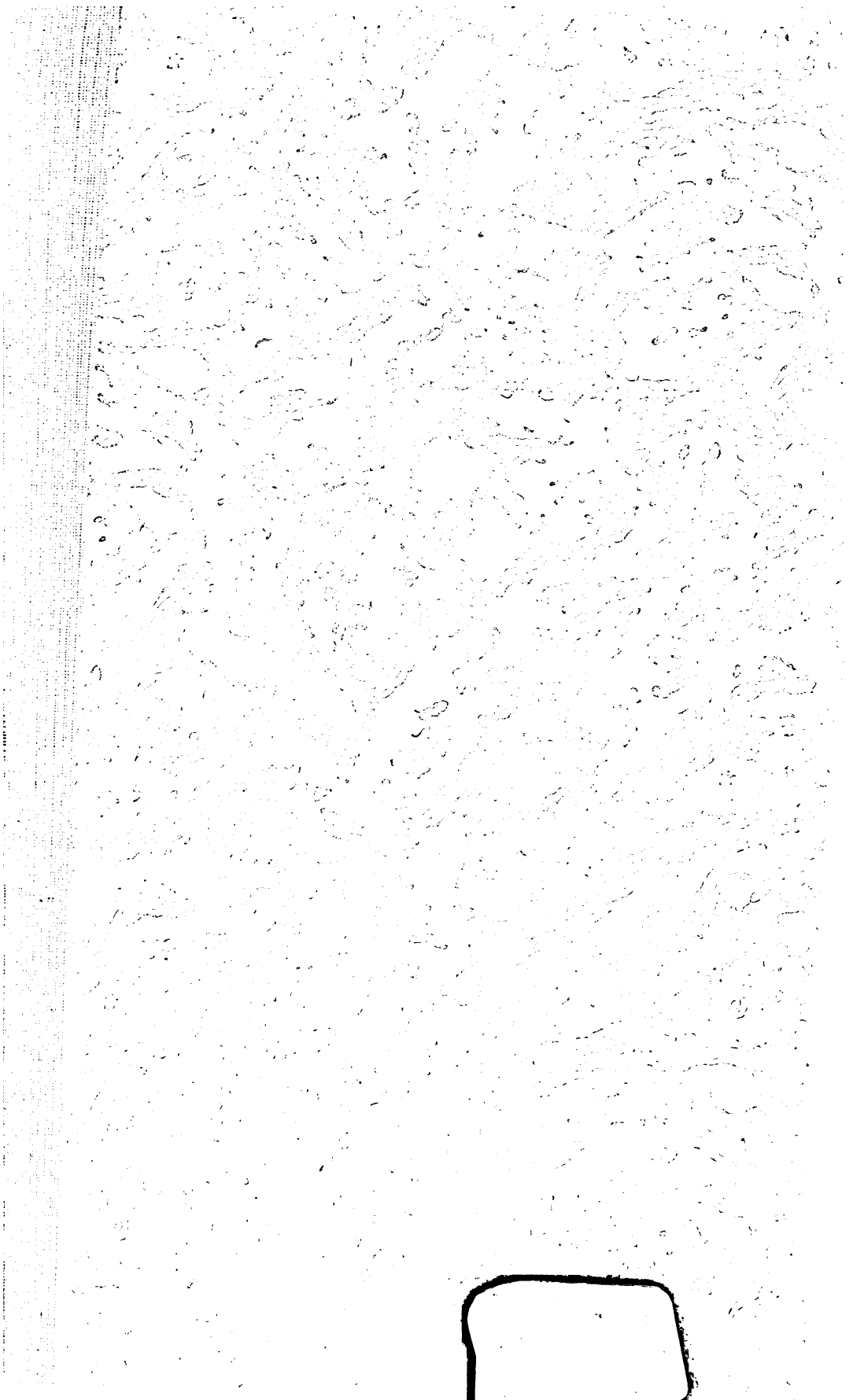


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